THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1898. NUMBER 34.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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A FIELD FLOWER'S COMPLAINT.

If I had been a snowdrop, the first one of the year,
Would you have thought me beautiful, being the first, my dear?
If I had been a royal rose grown higher than your heart,
Would you have bent your face to mine and drawn my leaves apart,

Until they dropped about you feet, and all my heart lay bare?
A broken heart, a golden heart, for you to leave or wear—
Would you have gathered in your hand each fallen rosy leaf,
And said a gentle word for life so beautiful and brief?

But I that fain would be a rose and wear her royal red,
A field flower among field flowers, I lift my loveless head:
Among the tall dead nettles, white campion who will heed?
White campion shrinking faintly mid dock and silverweed?
—Nora Hopper, in Black and White.

The Business Way.

Jack wanted to, but Lady Mary didn't, and that's the way it all came about. Jack swore she was the very dantiest, sweetest, loveliest girl on earth, added a great deal more of love's hyperbole, and—entre nous—even soared into poetry occasionally, when he read to Christopher Columbus, her pet bull terrier.

But as Christopher wrinkled his nose decidedly and his tail did not show the least intimation of a wag, Jack tore it up—the poetry, I mean.

The trouble was Jack wanted to propose and couldn't. For never did he bring up the eventful subject but Lady Mary would go off at a tangent, possibly because Jack was using roundabout ways.

As Jack confided to his chum (who shall be nameless for various reasons): "Do you know, H., if I speak of sunsets, she will immediately have a wild desire to discuss ethnology or irregular Greek verbs, and if I should ever mention love—no' that I ever have, you know—but if I ever should, hang me if I don't believe she'd ask me how my liver was."

By which it can readily be seen that Lady Mary and Jack were on the best of terms, and the very intimacy seemed to preclude the possibility of anything more.

One afternoon I was lying on the river bank industriously fishing, while Jack sprawled upon the grass alternately reading and scribbling. Then he looked up and observed complacently: "Now, I flatter myself that's rather good. Listen, H.:

"The weary sun has sunk to rest,
And with him fades the dying day.
Come night, come hour I love the best,
Fit time love's winning words to say.

"Pretty good, eh?"

"Good? Oh, Lord! You want to change those last two lines. You should say:

'Alas! still lives a love-struck crank,
She can't say what he wants to say.

"Besides, 'best' isn't good grammar, if you're comparing day with night."

"Hang it all, H., Tennyson himself could not please you." Then a long silence which he at last broke with: "Say, do you think she would have me?"

"Oh, take a run around the block! How do I know? There she comes now, and I give you fair warning if you two stay here and scare all my fish away I'll tell about the poetry."

Divinely tall and most divinely fair was Lady Mary. She came tripping sedately over the tender grass, the mountain winds kissing a delicate peach blossom into her cheeks. Jack, with his customary facility, rose to his feet and the occasion to play the gallant. Neither of 'em paid the slightest attention to me. I was supposed to be dead.

"Jack," she said, sweetly, "I want you to row me up to the store. Will you?"

Of course Jack acquiesced, and the two of them got into the boat and started.

Jack is a finished oarsman, at least he generally finishes it in about ten minutes. I knew it was to be interesting, so I gave up the fishing and watched them.

(Mem. later: They have drifted down the river, both behind Lady Mary's parasol.)

Now, Jack being one of those fellows who believe in never losing an opportunity calmly rowed the boat out in the middle of the river and then, as I predicted, shipped the oars and opened the conversation.

"How well we get along together in a boat," he remarked, gazing sentimentally at the cliffs.

"Yes," abstractedly, "but I wish you'd row up to the store. I don't want to waste the whole afternoon drifting like this."

"No, of course not," waking up suddenly. Two strokes. Then, "I wish we could always——"

"There are a lot of new people coming tonight," she broke in. "Mr. Eggleston told me so."

"Did he? H'm!" Then with a brilliant idea, "Are you ever interested in other people?" he asked in his most beguiling tone.

"Oh, yes—now, there's Christopher Columbus. I'm interested in him. I wish I had him here this very minute. I'd kiss his dear little nose."

"If I were only Christopher Columbus," insinuated Jack.

"I wish you were sometimes," she cried, wickedly. "Then I could shut you up occasionally, couldn't I?"

Now, what could anybody do with a girl like this? The end of it was that Lady Mary took the oars and rowed to the store herself.

Jack came to me disconsolately.

"I wish I was dead," he said. I told him how annoying it would be to me to have him lying around dead. He said I talked like a fool.

"Jack, my dear boy," I said, patronizingly (I am two months older than he), "the next time you try to pop the question be like a bottle of ginger ale. Go off with a bang and let all the fizzle come afterward."

"I never thought of that," he answered thoughtfully. "I wonder how it would work? By George, H., you're a trump. I'll try it."

That evening they were both down by the spring, and I hid behind a tree. I didn't hear the first part of it, but I got there just in time to hear Jack say: "Lady Mary, I love you. Will you be my wife?"

"With pleasure," she answered, gayly. "You silly boy, why didn't you say so before?"

"Just what I told him," said I, coming from behind the tree.

"Did you? You dear boy, you may kiss me for that. Keep still, Jack."

And I did.

SENATOR MILLS' STORY.

Abraham Lincoln's Sweeping Pardon to John L. Helm.

Senator Mills has a new story about Lincoln. It was to'd to him by a son of John L. Helm of Kentucky, who lives in Corsicana:

"Old John L. Helm," said the senator, "was a famous character in Kentucky. He was, if I remember rightly, a governor of the state, but at any rate his position was a most prominent one. When the civil war came on Helm was a rabid secessionist. He could not praise the South too highly and could not heap enough abuse upon the North. He was too old to go into the war with his sons and remained at home, doing all he could to help the confederate cause and harass the Yankees who invaded the state. Finally he became so obstreperous that the federal general who was in command near Helm's home put him in prison. The old man's age, the high position which he occupied in the state, his wide connection and especially his inability to do any harm, were all pleaded in his extenuation, and he was released. Instead of profiting by the warning, the old man became more persistent than ever in his course. Once more he was clapped into jail. This happened two or three times, and finally, while he was still locked up, the matter was brought to the attention of the federal authorities. Even President Lincoln was appealed to and asked to commit the ardent southerner to an indefinite confinement in order that he might be curbed.

"Lincoln listened to the statement of the case with more than usual interest. Then he leaned back and began to speak with a smile upon his face. 'You are talking about old man John Helm? Well, did you know that I used to live when I was a boy in Helm's town. He was kind to me. He seemed to like me as a boy, and he never lost an opportunity to help me. He seemed to think,' said Lincoln, with another of his almost pathetic smiles, 'that I would probably make something of a man. Why, when I went out to Illinois, poor and unknown, that man gave me the money to pay my way and keep me until I got a start. John Helm? O, yes, I know him, and I know what I owe to him. I think I can fix his case.'

"And then," said Senator Mills, "Lincoln went to his desk and wrote a few words. The bit of writing is treasured in the Helm household to this day. This is what the president wrote:

"'I hereby pardon John L. Helm of Kentucky for all that he has ever done against the United States and all that he ever will do.

"'ABRAHAM LINCOLN.'"
—Washington Post.

Candle Fish—Food, Medicine and Light in Alaska.

With the discovery of the Klondike, with all its winter privations, comes also the practical discovery of a fish found along the Alaskan shores which it is said will furnish food, light, heat and medicine to the prospectors who have gone into the new El Dorado. This fish is of the smelt variety, but larger and fatter. They are caught in nets easily, and on being caught, are found to be of a rich green color on the back variegated with blue, and with golden reflections on the belly. On being caught these fish are dried and stored. When the Alaskan is snowed in and without a light, he simply inserts the tail of one of these fish in a crack in the table and touches a match to its nose. It gives out a clear three-candle power light. The backbone is largely formed of phosphorus, which not only causes it to ignite easily, but also accounts for the strength of the flame and heat developed. The substance of the fish, largely fat, retards the rapid burning as the tallow acts in an ordinary candle. The fish is also valuable as food. Still another use to which it may be put is as a substitute for cod-liver oil, which, aiding the natural heat of the body, serves to protect against the severe cold. It is to be hoped that scientists will discover a way by which the skin of this fish may be made into clothing, and its backbone sharpened into miner's picks.

Ice More Slippery Than Glass.

Ice has the property—peculiar to bodies which expand on freezing—of liquefying under pressure and solidifying again when the pressure has been removed. Consequently the weight of any body moving upon a sheet of ice causes the formation of a thin layer of water which separates it from the ice, and thus, by reducing the friction to a minimum, enables it to move slowly over the surface—i. e., makes the ice more "slippery." On glass, on the contrary, this liquid medium is wanting, so that the two solid and unyielding bodies come into actual physical contact, causing a friction which, in spite of the smoothness of the glass, considerably retards the motion of the body. If two smooth sheets of glass be taken and a few drops of water sprinkled over the one and the other placed above it, a thin layer of water will be formed, and until this layer has been pressed out the upper glass will move on the other as smoothly as if on ice. This peculiar property of ice is due to the effect of pressure in lowering the freezing point of water, so that whenever ice is subjected to great pressure it partially melts.

Mountain climbers frequently find butterflies frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When thawed the butterflies recover and fly away.

AN ARCTIC STOREHOUSE.

CACHES ARE THE RELIANCE OF EXPLORERS FOR FOOD.

How They Are Built and Filled with Provisions—The Inviolability of Caches at the Natives' Hands—Sometimes They Cannot Be Found Again.

As more and more news comes piecemeal from the Arctic regions, and each new detailed map of the world has fresh lines and names put upon it in the nearly blank spaces marking the frozen zone, there is not a little interest felt in those primitive, temporary structures of the explorer, without which a trip in the icy wilds would seldom be possible—the caches of the North. The books, the magazine articles, the lectures of the explorers of fame, rarely do more than casually mention these storehouses of their expeditions, and thus few realize the part the caches play in Arctic work. And still less is known of their actual construction.

Unlike other monuments of civilization and exploration, says the New York Tribune, they leave no sign behind them when once they have ceased to be of practical use. A heavy fall of snow or a windstorm comes and tears their last remnants to pieces. Peary was unable, on retracing his steps on one of his Greenland journeys, to find several of the caches he had carefully established and plainly marked. Snowstorms and gales of wind had obliterated every sign of them, and no amount of searching was of avail. Had the Peary party at this juncture not happened to fall in with plenty of game starvation would have been certain.

A cache is an Arctic storage warehouse made to keep provisions in until they are wanted. The word is the French word cache, meaning simply a hiding-place. A hiding-place is precisely what it is, for while men are not to be feared on the score of theft in the Arctic lands, animals of all sorts are. The great white bear that abounds in these regions will readily sniff out food, and any supplies left behind need to be hermetically sealed.

Thus the cache is the first outpost of civilization in the far North. When the Hudson's Bay region was being traversed and explored for the first time, caches were set up everywhere. Now, the region being a fairly well-known land, permanent supply posts in the form of tiny villages, of perhaps but two or three buildings, have been established, and men are to be found settled there the year round.

The great Northern belt of the land of perpetual ice circling the Pole has, however, none of these permanent settlements, though year by year the Danish government is planting new supply villages still further north on the snowy coasts of Greenland. These Danish villages are intended primarily for the benefit of the Greenlanders, but no explorer is ever turned away from their hospitable doors.

Once beyond the last of these villages an exploring party must plan its own food supplies. This it does by establishing these caches along its line of march. An Arctic expedition moving overland practically always intends to return by the same route. Even in these days of compressed foods, the weight of several months' provender for a large party is considerable. In caches it is, therefore, stowed along the route several days' journey apart.

What is simply a hole in the ground is first dug, a matter of extreme difficulty at times. Then, painfully digging elsewhere, earth is brought to the surface, and a quantity of this is dumped into the hole. Ice is melted and the water from it poured upon the earth, the entire mixture freezing in a few moments into a compact mass. This is the bottom of the cache. On it the provisions the party want to put aside for a future day are laid, so many pounds for each man, carefully calculated. There should be just enough to support life comfortably until the next cache is reached on the return, with two or three days' rations over for emergencies.

With stones, ice and snow the walls of the cache are now built up, water being poured over the snowy structure hermetically to seal it. It is a point of honor, among even the poorest natives, not to ride a cache unless in cases of the direst necessity; but the provisions must be kept safe from the bears. Properly built the structure is impregnable, and it needs the work of pickaxes to tear it open.

It is marked by anything that the explorers can spare or find in the vicinity, generally by a staff of wood. In Siberia the tooth of a mammoth is not infrequently used. Despite this precaution, however, many caches can never be found again.

If rendered provisionless in this manner, the party must resort to its guns and hunt for the musk ox, the white bear and the seal, which sometimes are in easy reach, more frequently not to be found at all. Game in these regions is never to be depended upon.

NATURE'S COMPASS SIGNS.

How Woodsmen Tell the Point of the Compass from Trees.

The many different methods to determine the cardinal points while on the mountains, in both heavy timber and small bush, or upon the featureless expanse of a great marsh, are exceedingly numerous and reliable enough for all practical purposes during an everyday life in the bush, unless a very long journey is to be made, which would require a number of days, and would make it necessary to hold on a very fine point while making so long a distance.

We will first take notes on the coniferous trees, pines, spruce, cedars, hemlocks, etc. The bark of these is always lighter in color, harder and dryer on the south side of the tree; while it is in color much darker, is also damper, and often covered with mould and moss on the north side. The gum that oozes out from wounds, knot holes, etc., is usually hard, and often of beautiful amber color on the south side, while on the northern side it remains sticky longer and gets covered with insects and dirt, seldom drying but to more than a dirty gray in color.

On large trees that have rough bark, especially during the fall and winter months, the nests and webs of insects spiders, etc., will always be found in the crevices on the south side. A preponderance of the large branches will also be found on the warmest or southern side of the trees. Also, the needles of all the above-mentioned trees are shorter, dryer and of a yellowish green on the southern side, while they will be found longer, more slender and pliable, damper to the touch and darker green in color on the north side. The cedars and hemlocks, as if trying to outdo the others, always bend their slender tops of new growth toward a southern sky.

The hardwood trees are equally as communicative, and have all the characteristics, so far as regards their trunks, as the coniferous trees, except the absence of gums; but this is more than made up by the fungus growth of mold and mosses that is very noticeable on the north side of these trees.

The ledges of rocks, which may be part of stupendous mountains, or merely an occasional cropping out here and there in the woods, or perhaps some great boulder alone by itself, a silent witness of the glacial period, all alike testify to the effect of light and shade. The sunny side will usually be bare, or at most only boast of a thin growth of harsh, dry kinds of mosses, that will only grow when having the light; while the northern sides will be found damp and mouldy, and often covered with a luxuriant growth of soft damp mosses that love the shade, while every crevice will bear aloft beautiful and gracefully waving ferns.

The forest floor on the sunny side of hills, ridges, clumps of trees, bushes, big rocks, etc., is more noisy under the footfall than on the northern side of such places, where the dead leaves and litter are soft and damp, holding more moisture than in places exposed to the light of the sun.

In an open country nearly void of timber clumps of small bushes during summer will furnish all the conditions found to exist among the leaves of the trees, being equally sensitive to light and shade as are the monarchs of the woods. The landscape green, with moving grasses and beautiful to the eye, which feasts on the countless numbers of wild flowers, representing every form and hue known in the flowery kingdom, also furnishes a reliable guide for locating the cardinal points, as most wild flowers, especially the long-stemmed varieties, hide their faces from the north, and like the sunflower turn toward a southern sky. Large boulders, clumps of small bushes, mounds and small hummocks, all testify, too, for the ground around such places exposed to the sun will be burned nearly bare of vegetation, or parched up until of a dead-grass color; while on the shady side it will be found quite green, and often here and there are growing mosses and ferns of rare beauty, which thrive only where they have moisture and shade.—Forest and Stream.

Water's Good Effects.

Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., used to say: "Plenty of water, plenty of water outside and in for health."

Since his day doctors generally have more and more strongly recommended water drinking, till now a certain (and large) number of glasses of water per day is one of the most familiar prescriptions from some of the best doctors at the best sanitariums in the land. High authorities now tell us that often the basis of success in the hot-water craze and in drinking mineral waters is neither the heat nor the minerals, but the water; the water is what the system of the patient was needing.

We are taught now that there is no danger of drinking too much water, and a good deal of not drinking enough. Of course, that is not disputing the fact that it is very easy to drink too much ice water when we are warm, and too much of any kind with our meals.

A practitioner and instructor at Bellevue recommends every one to drink a pint of water on getting up in the morning and a pint on going to bed, at any temperature they like; this is a hygienic suggestion, not a medical one; this very successful practitioner thinks it is the best way of giving the system needed liquid, and declares many irregularities disappear under this regime. The water, mind, is not, however, to be gulped down at one or two draughts; a half-hour or more while dressing or undressing should be given to sipping two glasses.

This same physician recommends a good drink of water when we feel tired or faint; in that state that generally makes us turn to tea or coffee or wine, the water has an almost equally reviving effect, and much better results in the long run.—Chicago Record.

Queer Milkmen.

Every one remembers how Trilby used to call "milk below!" in the Paris studio building, according to Du Maurier. But every one does not know just what manner of delivering milk is usual in Paris, that such a call should announce the presence of the milkman. He is very frequently a goat-man. He drives his flock to his customer's door. He blows shrilly on his reed pipe—so Arcadian is he—and then, that there may be no suspicion as to the genuineness of his wares, he milks the goats into the pails his patrons bring.

In Mexico the method is equally interesting. There the gentle cow is driven from door to door, and is milked before the suspicious eyes of the customers.

In Brussels the honesty of the milkman seems to be assumed. The cow is not driven from door to door, but the method is equally picturesque. There are milkwomen instead of milkmen, and they drive curious little dog wagons through the streets.—New York Journal.

Daisies in the South.

A southern man says the daisy was never known in the south until after the war. Now every part of the south visited by the Union army is covered with daisies. "Sherman brought them to us," he said, "and the march to the sea can be followed in the summer time by keeping where the daisy grows. The seed seems to have been transported in the hay that was brought along to feed the horses. That is the only explanation that has ever been made of it."

WHIRLING MICE.

Strange Little Creatures That Dance Like Howling Dervishes.

There are in the animal world species that imitate very many of the actions of humanity in all its activities. There are the snakes which the Indians of the Southwest call "flagellantes," from their strange imitation of actions of religious enthusiasts who beat themselves with rods—which the snakes do not do, by the way. There are eels gifted by nature with electrical powers and mantis spiders which remind one for all the world of preachers in their desks.

Strangest of all these animal freaks, perhaps, are the whirling mice of Japan. Although these delicately organized little creatures can never have seen the dancing Dervishes of Mahometan countries, yet in the peculiarity from which they receive their name they show a decided similarity to those holy men of Islam. The Dervishes spin noiselessly about, with eyes closed and rapt expressions, never touching each other either with their outstretched arms or their swelling skirts.

The mice, similarly, will, when stimulated to their favorite diversion by good food and freedom from fear, whirl about, balanced on their hind legs, for hours at a time. Sometimes naturalists will catch one of the dancing mice when in this condition, and forcibly restrain it from whirling. The body of the little creature trembles with impatience. Were its strength not so slight it would struggle to free itself, but the attempt would be in vain. When released, away goes the mouse whirling as madly and merrily as ever, as if it were wound up. And to carry out the figure, it will continue to whirl until the most complete exhaustion follows. While in the whirling mood the mouse seems not to fear anyone or anything, but to be absorbed in its whirling. It is as if it were attacked by some strange nervous disorder like St. Vitus' dance, which forbids the body to be still for a moment until the paroxysm has passed. For centuries the Japanese have found amusement in capturing these strange little beings and watching their antics. Native scientists are now studying the whirling mice.—New York Journal.

Twisting a Rabbit.

The wretched rabbit is first driven into a hollow log, or tree, or hole, as the case may be. Then the twister cuts and trims a supple gad of suitable length, inserts it into the retreat and pokes about till he feels the rabbit. The gad is then withdrawn, and it is ten to one that a hair or two clinging to the end will prove that the rabbit has been touched. The twister now makes a split in the end of the gad, feels for the prey again, and when the split is in the fur, turns the gad steadily in one direction till a firm hold has been taken of the fur. The rabbit is then dragged out and despatched, if everything works just right. Too frequently things go wrong. A rabbit's skin is very tender, and a rough-handed twister may twist off inches of skin and wads of fur, before he thinks that he has secured a proper hold. Not seldom the agonized rabbit resists so strongly that the skin is torn off during the pulling process. The whole business savors too much of flaying a beast alive to be worthy of further discussion.

But in one instance the rabbit did not suffer. A clever youth found a hole under a stump, and decided to twist the hidden rabbit. The stick took hold in excellent style, the rabbit struggled bravely, but a powerful pull brought it forth with a bounce. It was a curious rabbit—in fact the only one on record which wore a long, bushy tail and a black and white coat, and judging by the odor of it, it must have been in that hole a very long time.—Ed W. Sandys, in Outing.

Seals and Salmon.

A. K. Peterson, who has been fishing in the Fraser river, says that the pack of fish there and in Alaska is large, and that the cannery men have really more fish than they know what to do with. On the sound fishing is still going on, and the amount of second-grade fish packed will be enormous. Mr. Peterson says the fishermen on the Fraser river and in Alaska attribute the increased amount of fish caught yearly to the killing off of the seal herds by pelagic sealing. As the fish seem to be increasing instead of diminishing, notwithstanding the vast quantities caught, there may be something in this theory. The hair seals, which frequent the mouth of the Columbia, eat salmon and kill lots of them, and probably the fur seal does the same. A good, healthy seal should eat a salmon a day, or two or three of the blue backs they catch in the Fraser and in Alaska. The immense herds of seals which go up to the Bering sea every year consume vast numbers. If the herd of sea lions which have their headquarters at Seal Rocks, just south of False Tillamook, were exterminated, the number of fat Chinook salmon coming into the Columbia would be greatly increased.—Portland Oregonian.

Judge Versus Lawyer.

Some years ago many farmers along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway brought suit against it, and engaged a young lawyer named Brown. Judge Gantt, who was presiding, was compelled to throw many of the cases out of court because they were improperly brought. Brown was mad all over. Swelling with indignation he arose and said:

"Your Honor, will you please tell me how it is possible in this court to get justice against a railroad company?"

Judge Gantt quietly ignored the contempt of court shown by the lawyer and asked:

"Do you wish an answer to that question, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, sir," defiantly replied the indignant lawyer; "yes, sir, and I want to know how a farmer can get his case into this court so that it will be heard."

Judge Gantt smiled and said:

"Well, first Mr. Brown, I'd advise the farmer to hire a lawyer."

Brown wilted.

Though the Bible is the most widely translated of all books, it is said that there are still 300 languages into which not even fragments of it have been done.

FAREWELL TO SHODDY.

ITS IMPORTATION DISCOURAGED BY THE NEW TARIFF.

Nearly 50,000,000 Pounds of the Counterfeit Stuff Entered Into the Clothing of Workingmen During the Last Twelve Months of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff.

"Shoddy, 25 cents per pound." Such is the stalwart provision in the new tariff law. The time is past when the woolen rags and wastes of all Europe can be crowded upon this country to debase the standard of goods used in every household. Shoddy is the name of the poorest refuse of its kind. In the last year of the McKinley law its importation reached only 143,000 pounds. But the Wilson law sent up the importation in 1895 to 14,000,000 pounds, in 1896 to 18,000,000 pounds and in 1897 to 49,000,000 pounds. It was high time to call a halt on this curse upon honest manufacturing. More than half a pound of shoddy for every inhabitant of the United States was brought to our shores in the last year of the Wilson law, and is sure to reappear somewhere in fabrics pretending to be better than they are. All the fine theories about free wool took this miserable shape in actual practice. As far as free trade was put in operation, its result was rank shoddyism, idle workers, a National Treasury in distress and a huge deficit.

The 49,000,000 pounds of shoddy that came to us across the Atlantic in the last twelve months of the Wilson law will not be duplicated in the year following. The counterfeit stuff, a fitting emblem for a disastrous free trade experiment, has been shut out. But much of it, brought in to evade the new duty, is stacked up in the warehouses, and as long as it holds out will work to the injury of the consumer, who knowingly would not purchase articles in which it is used. The foreign shoddy goods were given a deceptive finish, and, as the Reporter states, drove out of the market enormous quantities of domestic fabrics. European manufacturers utilized the period of the Wilson law to flood this country with sham goods, crippling our own industries while fooling us to the top of our bent. The Wilson law era of shoddyism is over and it is scarcely conceivable that the voters of the country will ever invite its repetition.

EUROPEAN THREATS.

No Prospect of a Commercial Coalition Against the United States.

Before attempting to organize a European alliance against the United States Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, can profitably devote his leisure moments to the consideration of some plan for an Austrian alliance against Austria's internal enemies. The Government of Franz Joseph is just now passing through some critical experiences, and its hands are full enough with home troubles without taking on any additional outside complications. What with the furious disorders in the hall of deputies in Vienna, the bloody riots in the streets of Prague, and the rumblings of discontent and upheaval heard from various parts of the Nation, Austria Hungary will do extremely well if she succeeds in averting a revolution that may smash the throne of the Hapsburgs and dismember the empire.

A Government in this precarious limbo is not in the best of positions to organize and lead an offensive commercial crusade against the United States, on account of the latter's success in holding its home market for its own producers and also of invading many of the world's markets that have heretofore been monopolized by the manufactories of Europe. It is not at all unlikely that Germany and France would gladly join in any concerted action looking toward commercial retaliation that promised relief to the industries that are cut off from the American market and are suffering from American competition in other markets.

Retaliatory tariffs against American foodstuffs would doubtless prove to be convenient and serviceable weapons of offense and defense, but their use is attended with danger and inconvenience. If Germany and France are to produce cheaply enough to hold their own against British prices of manufactured products they cannot do it by levying duties that will greatly add to the cost of food supplies for their work people. England would greatly relish any such folly as this on the part of her German and French rivals in trade. It is precisely what she would choose if she had her heart's desire. Russia would welcome it joyfully as a means of enhancing the market value of her surplus wheat.

There will be no commercial war declared against the United States by any coalition of European Nations. Instead of war, there will be reciprocity arrangements under the provisional of the tariff law of 1897. Already France has begun negotiations looking toward such a result, Great Britain will undertake to arrange with the United States some plan for the relief of the ruined sugar industries in her West Indian Colonies and her idle sugar refineries at home, and Canada is vigorously sparring with seal gloves in the reciprocity ring.

Meanwhile Uncle Sam, in full possession of the most valuable market on earth, and with an abundance of products to sell which the rest of the world needs and must have, is not losing any sleep. With a huge and constantly increasing balance of trade in his favor, and with peace, prosperity, and plenty at home, he rests comfortably upon the American policy. It is a good thing for our own country, and, if it doesn't suit Europe, so much the worse for Europe.

Why Europe Buys of Us.

So long as America produces what Europe needs, Europe will buy it, provided she cannot get an equivalent value for less money. We have resources sufficiently large and a soil and climate sufficiently varied to adapt ourselves to the world's needs, and if unduly crowded by competition in one direction shall find an outlet in another. There used to be some Americans who fancied that we could get along without "abroad." That was absurd; but not more absurd than the idea that "abroad" can get along without America.—Boston Journal.

A FOOLISH COMPARISON.

How Free Traders Make Out a Bad Showing For the New Tariff.

Comparisons of the revenue producing powers of the tariff laws of 1894 and 1897 for the first four months of their operation are the favorite stock in trade of free trade sophists. They take the best and worst periods, respectively, of the two laws as their basis, and are delighted at the bad showing for protection. No one should be misled by such an open-faced manipulation of statistics.

The first four months of the Wilson law of 1894 found the country relatively destitute of imported goods, for with the result of the election of 1892, when the policy of low tariff and no tariff was inaugurated, came a depletion of stocks to the lowest possible point in preparation for the lower duties and lower values certain to come.

With the Dingley law of 1897 the case was diametrically opposite. Its first four months found the country heavily overstocked with goods imported under the lower duties and no duties of the Wilson law. The excess of revenue from this source in the final four months of that law amounted to $48,000,000.

Therefore, nothing could be more palpably unfair and deceptive than a comparison of revenue results in the first four months of the two laws.

Yet it is this sort of stuff that the free traders mainly rely upon to prove their contention that as a revenue producer the Dingley law is a failure. Intellects which are swayed by that kind of arguments must be either immature, feeble or in some manner defective.

With His Little Hatchet.

A Hard Task.

Protectionists maintain that the protective policy, by insuring American capitalists against foreign competition, has led them to embark their capital, and has enabled them to build up large enterprises, in which thousands of wage-earners find employment. It is for the free traders to show wherein this contention is unsound. When they have done this—and they have never found it easy to do—they will be called upon to convince the American public that if protection had not been the policy of this country our capitalists would have been equally enterprising and equally successful, or else that some other equally valuable results would have been obtained. And though the free traders are numerous, and though some of them are able, they do not make much progress in their efforts to convince the American public of these things.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

One Helps the Others.

In these days of interstate trade the business relations of different industries and different sections are so close that the fable of the body and its members finds a close counterpart. When the great manufacturing industries are idle, there is less demand for the products of agriculture, and the labor market is overstocked so that wages are generally depressed. On the other hand, the employment of an unusually large number of men in manufacturing industries tends to increase wages in other industries. To argue at this late day that protection affects only the protective industries is to ignore entirely the bitter lessons of the past four years.—Boston Advertiser.

Free Trade Procrastination and Ill.

The anticipatory imports of wool and woolens and sugar—rendered possible by Democratic procrastinating talk and the debating of amendments which the opposers did not desire or expect to have adopted, and other tricks of delay practiced for the express purpose of enabling outside confederates to run in enormous quantities of goods under the schedules of the Democratic Wilson-Gorman bill—have prevented the Dingley Tariff bill from producing as much revenue by many millions as it would be doing but for the unpatriotic and fraudulent action of the Democratic Senators.—Chicago Tribune.

Raw Materials Do Not Exist.

The "free raw material" doctrine is crushed by the weight of facts. Commerce has no raw materials. They belong to free trade text books, not to the actual business life.—Camden Telegram.

LAUNCHING NEAR AT HAND.

Japanese Cruiser Almost Finished at Cramp's.

Before long the cruiser Kasagi, now being built for the Japanese Government at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia, will be ready for launching. It is eleven months since the Cramps received the order for the cruiser, and work has been rapidly pushed forward on her, as the Japanese want her as soon as possible. It will be a year after she is launched before she is ready to sail for the land of the Mikado, for after a ship is launched there still remains a lot of work to do on her.

Especial interest attaches to the Kasagi from the fact that she is the first man-o'-war built in the United States for a foreign Government for many years in fact it is the first modern naval vessel built here for a foreign customer. In the days of our naval and mercantile supremacy, before the war, we used to build ships for every country except England. Men-o'-war for foreign Nations were built here in New York, on the shores of the East River. Now we are just beginning to get foreign orders again.

Another Japanese cruiser is being built in San Francisco. The Kasagi is intended for a speed of 22½ knots. She will have an armament consisting of two 8-inch and ten 4.7-inch guns for the main battery, and in the secondary battery she will have twelve 12-pounder and six 2½ pounder rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Senator Teller introduced a concurrent resolution declaring that the bonds of the United States, principal and interest should, at the option of the Government, be paid in silver standard dollars.

Jacob Clements, who says he lives near Williamsbridge, N. Y., was arrested for causing a disturbance at the White House. He is believed to be demented.

Secretary Gage sent a message to Congress embodying his views on desirable exemptions from the Civil Service law.

The President nominated Henry L. Barnett for District Attorney and William Henkel for Marshal of the Southern District of New York, and Herbert G. Squiers, of New York, for secretary of Legation at Pekin.

Thomas G. Shearman has submitted to the Monetary Commission a plan for settling the currency question by the establishment of branch banks on a large scale.

Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, took charge of his office as Comptroller of the Currency, and N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, assumed his new duties of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Secretary Gage and a large number of Congressmen Republicans and Gold Democrats, indorsed the general plan of the Monetary Commission for the reform of the currency.

Domestic.

Edward M. Hunt was killed in a duel in Chicago by W. Ray Smith, who shot him down after an encounter.

The old type foundry of A. D. Farmer & Son in New York City was damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

Mrs. Jule Loard was murdered by an Indian in presence of her children, near Maud, Oklahoma, and her body dragged about the yard by companions of her slayer.

The sale of the St. Louis Baseball Club to an Indianapolis (Ind.) syndicate was effected. The price paid was $435,000.

John Arnold, the wealthy brewer, of Hazleton, Penn., who died recently, left instructions that a secret drawer in an old bureau was to be opened after his death. It was found to contain $50,000 in cash.

Samuel Fleming and Mrs. Sebastian Kock were killed by a train near Reading, Penn.

The report of State Treasurer Colvin transmitted to the New York Legislature shows a balance of over $7,000,000 in the State Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year.

George Ruhl, the Brooklyn contractor who disappeared in December, owing, it is alleged, between $80,000 and $100,000, has been arrested on a charge of grand larceny.

Eleven members of the Maryland Legislature who refused to confer the Republican caucus prevented the organization of the House at Annapolis.

The trial of Eli Shaw, in Camden, N. J., on the charge of murdering his mother and grandmother, ended abruptly by the dismissal of the jury, on the supposed ground that one was incompetent, having been a member of the same secret society as the prisoner.

The supporters of Senator Hanna in the Ohio Legislature decided not to hold a joint caucus because they were short three votes of a majority.

Henry Machl, a Chicago saloonkeeper, died of injuries received while resisting constables who were making a raid on his slot machines.

Recorder Goff, in New York City, fined twenty-eight delinquent jurors $100 apiece.

Miss May R. Thomason, of Leroy, N. Y., thoroughly saturated her hair and clothing with kerosene oil while temporarily insane, and then set fire to it, suffering fatal injuries.

Frederick Zimmer, ex-Police Commissioner, fell from the window of his office, in Smith's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., and was killed. He was stooping out to throw a package to his coachman, when he lost his balance.

The late Henry Morehouse Taber, who was President of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, New York City, expressed a wish in his will that no religious services be held over his body, as he believed all religions to be superstitions.

James M. E. O'Grady was nominated at Albany for Speaker of the New York Assembly by the Republican caucus, receiving 75 votes to 2 for Mr. Marshall, of Kings County.

The death of Edwin Mason, of Brooklyn, at the age of nineteen years, is said to be due to his remarkably rapid growth. He was six feet two inches in height.

The office of the Standard Oil Company in Syracuse, N. Y., was entered by burglars, who were arrested a few hours later.

Christopher R. Robert, the millionaire builder, who killed himself in New York City, was said to have been insane for several days before his suicide. His estate is estimated to be worth $30,000,000.

Clyde Manwell, who was injured in a football game, died at Marysville, Col.

Fusionists of Lincoln, Neb., will offer William J. Bryan the nomination for Congress.

A judgment for about $400,000 was directed by the Appellate Division, New York, against Amzi L. Barber in a suit against him and others by General W. W. Averill, of the American Asphalt Pavement Company.

Policeman William O'Meara, of Chicago, was acquitted and killed by thugs.

Late Klondike arrivals reported seventy degrees below zero and many outfits frozen in.

E. Triplett, President of a colored college in Mississippi, was fatally shot from ambush.

The annual report of State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn shows a marked improvement in the condition of New York State banks during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1897, the gain in resources having been about $55,500,000, or nearly twenty per cent.

John Doering, a wealthy citizen of Belleville, Ill., was found dead, having been murdered by robbers.

Anthony McGowan, a wealthy resident of Rankin, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of wife murder.

George A. Geiger, of Shenkel, Penn., expired at the home of his fiancee, at Belmar, N. J., two hours before the time fixed for his wedding.

Foreign.

The authorities of Malta have offered a thousand men to Lord Salisbury for military duty in Egypt.

The Public Prosecutor at Madrid, Spain, informed the Supreme War Council that there was no ground for the proposed prosecution of General Weyler.

A farewell demonstration was given for General Booth, of the Salvation Army, at Albert Hall, London, prior to his departure for America.

Major General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs, in command of the Second Division of the British Tirah expedition, on the northwest frontier of India, died of dysentery.

Dr. Zaccharin, a famous physician of Russia, who attended the late Czar in his last illness, is dead.

Edward Harford, one

Nutrition For Consumptives.

The following is recommended as food that would be nutritious for one suffering from chronic consumption, since ordinary foods had become repugnant: One hard boiled egg, which when perfectly cold is pressed through a sieve so that the albumen and hard yolk may be thoroughly triturated; then add to this by thorough stirring two heaping tablespoonfuls of perfectly roasted peanuts which have been ground or chopped very fine. This will make two intermediate meals, say one at 11 a. m. and one at 4 p. m. A cracker or glass of hot milk will help the ingestion and secure perfect nutrition.—Hygienic Gazette.

His Own Master.

"We have come," said the chairman of the committee, "to ask you to take this nomination. The city needs a man like you—strong, brave, self made, self reliant, owning no master, fearing no man."

The great man was visibly touched.

"I'll not deny," said he, "that your kind words have shaken my resolution. I trust that if elected I may justify your confidence and prove that I am indeed strong, brave, self reliant; that I own no master and fear no man. Suppose you wait a minute till I see if my wife will let me accept?"—Strand Magazine.

Save The Children.

When children are attacked with cough, cold and croup, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a quick and sure cure. Mr. Elmer E. Baker, Blandon, Pa., writes: "We have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for cough, cold and croup, and found it the best cough medicine and cure for these affections. We never run out of it, but always keep it on hand." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Insist on having it.

Norfolk and Southen R. R.

Schedule in effect April 27, 1897.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6:00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:20, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Elenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all inte mediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc., touching at Roanoke Island Tuesday and Saturdays. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Roanoke Island Tuesdays.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City Mondays at noon and Wednesday at 6:00 P. M., for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke Landing, Oriental and Newbern.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Nowberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norf lk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith.

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.,

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

☞ All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-

2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

☞ Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1895.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 638 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to local interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

PROTECTION AND "LUCK."

Many of the Free Trade papers have been doing a lot of talking about the great "luck" of the McKinley Administration in "coming into power just at the time when prosperity was returning to the country." They have only got the cart before the horse. This is what is to be expected of men who put foreign interests before American interests. They get get accustomed to seeing things twisted.

The facts are better expressed by saying that prosperity began to return to the country just as soon as the McKinley Administration came in o power, or, rather, just as soon as it was known that McKinley was elected and that Protection was to be given in the near future to American industries. It is a little trick which prosperity has—to come back to the country just as soon as Protection replaces Free Trade. We have seen it do it more than once in the history of the country.

In applying the term "luck" to what has happened the Free Traders are following in the steps of those shiftless, imprudent, short-sighted neighbors of the prudent, industrious man of sound judgment, who enviously attribute the rewards of his industry and good judgment to his "luck." Our present prosperity is due to no luck, but to the sound American policy of giving of giving Protection to American industries, of securing the home market to American producers and of providing work for American workmen at Amerscan wages.

KNOCKING OUT THE LAST PIN.

During the first ten months of 1897 the exportations of domestic manufactures amounted to $234,728,097 against only $208,276,185 during the same period of 1896. This must be rather annoying to the Democratic statesmen who held forth last summer on the remarkable increase in the exportations of manufactured articles during the operations of the Wilson law, and predicted their rapid falling off as soon as the "iniquitous Dingley law" should go into effect, for these exportations continue to increase rapidly under the new law, thus knocking out the last pin from the support of the Wilson law.

STRIKING RESULTS.

The striking results of the passage of the McKinley bill seven years ago were business activity at home and protests from Europe; of the Wilson bill three years later, business depression at home and jubilations and banqueting in Europe; of the Dingley bill this year, revival of prosperity at home and of the protests and complaints of Europe against the aggressions of American trade.

During the year 1897 the United States furnished more than one half of the wheat required by European importing countries. The year's exports of American wheat and flour were equivalent to about 182,000,000 bushels out of the world's shipment of about 320,000,000 bushels. But for the United States the peoples of European countries would have had to live on very short rations

Contrast last New Year's with this New Year's: Empty dinner pails against full ones; two or three days a week employment against six days a week; thousands of unemployed men against men working at regular wages. Does it look as though the change from Democratic to Republican policy had done nothing towards returning prosperity to the country?

All the big nations of the earth have apparently agreed upon holding a court of Naval reunion in Chinese waters. Uncle Sam will attend in the capacity of a looker on, but as a precautionary measure will take along a few bunches of firecrackers.

The government receipts last month, without counting the Union Pacific payments, met all expenses, leaving a handsome surplus. Ring out the deficit; ring in the time-honored Republican reduction of the public debt.

The new year starts off with more institutions running to their full capacity than was the case twelve months ago, which proves that the McKinley Aministration is not only on time, but up to date.

Many veterans are beginning to demand that the pension rolls be thoroughly overhauled. The deception they contain will not be found chargeable to the old soldiers.

The present session of Congress may be a short one, but it will not leave the National Treasury in that condition.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

THE VANISHING DEFICIT.

It will be conceded by mostof the Democrats by this time tuat Chairman Dingley's hopes regarding the revenue-raising capabilities of his Tariff act were well founded. Revenue exceeded expended expenditures to the extent of over $1,700,000 in December, and the deficit for the six months already completed of the fiscal year is about $45,000,000 This amount is not likely to be increased in the next six months. In fact, the chances are that it will be reduced. This is the opinion held in the Treasury Department, and by the Republican leaders in general. It is easy to show that this view has a strong basis in reason.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED.

The CAROLINIAN is asked: "Which represents the largest amount of capital, agriculture or manufacturing do iron and steel represent?" Agriculture, by two to one. Farm land and buildings in 1890 represented a value of $13,279,252,649; the implements were nearly $500,000,000; the live stock more than $2,200,000,000. The capital employed in manufacturing was more than $6,000,000,000. In 1893 the iron ore produced in value, the pig iron about $95,000,000.

Our trade with China is over $16,000,000 a year, and certain, under ordinary circumstances, to grow rapidly. We have legitimate commercial rights on the other side of the Pacific, and no doubt they will receive attention

Postmaster General Gary's scheme to establish Postal Savings Banks for the benefit of the rural districts where banking facilities are limited is meeting with general favor.

When a political leader of standing becomes so big that the party can't see over him, or under him, or around him, it is time to reverse the column.

Hon. Henry C Dockery has been confirmed as U. S. Marshal of this District.

An Old Idea.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of the majority of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Browns' Iron Bitters. The many remarkable cures effected by this famous old household remedy are sufficient to prove that the theory is correct. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 7, 1897.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, got right down to business when he gave notice in the Senate that the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii would be called up Monday and kept before the Senate until disposed of. The outlook for the ratification of the treaty is much better than it was before the recess. It is now known that every Republican Senator will vote for ratification, the Populists will divide on the question, and the abandonment of the attempt on the part of the Democrats to make it a party question makes the friends of annexation confident that enough Democrats will vote for it to make up the necessary two-thirds.

The House jumped right into the debate on the civil service and will talk it out on that line. A bill representing the views of those Republicans who believe that the present law should be modified has been introduced. It provides for a tenure of five years of all officials included in the civil service rules; that those rules shall only apply to the government departments at Washington and to such other localities where the number of employes exceed twenty-five, and only to those whose compensation is not below $900 and not above $1800.

In answer to a Senate resolution, the members of the Cabinet have forwarded their opinions of the civil service law and rules. They all approve the principle of the law, but Secretaries Sherman, Gage and Wilson advocate material modification of the present rules and present good reasons why they should do so.

Secretary Gage wears a broad-gauge smile these days, owing to the continued increase, beyond all expectations, in the government receipts under the Dingley tariff law; and Mr. Dingley smiles even broader.

Representative Fletcher, of Minn., who has just returned from a trip home, said: "During the forty years I have resided in the State I have never seen the rural districts of the State more prosperous. Minnesota Republicans have always been loyal and have never failed to carry the State when a fight was on. That can be said of no other Western State. I have no doubt that the Republicans will be triumphant next fall."

Hon. J. R. Burton, of Kansas, now in Washington, is one of the numerous Republicans who believes in the policy of letting well enough alone. He says: "Congress ought to pass only the necessary legislation and adjourn as speedily as possible, so as to give the country the longest rest possible before the campaign opens. It would be a great mistake in my opinion to tinker with the currency. Every dollar we have is as good as every other dollar and is going to remain so. It is best to let well enough alone. Prosperity has knocked out the free silver shouters, and they will, if the present good status is maintained, have very frigid audiences next summer and fall. Give them any excuse by interfering with our monetary system and they will start up their howling with renewed energy. There is no need to give them any opening, but let them go on with their worn out 16 to 1 platitudes. Our present currency system may not be ideally perfect, but it is answering all purposes and a change at this time is not desirable."

In order to ascertain to what extent the recently discovered counterfeit $100 silver certificates have been circulated, Secretary Gage has called in the entire issue of that denomination. These counterfeits are the most dangerous ever seen of any U. S. note. The paper, the engraving and the printing are fully up to the standard of the genuine, and it is feared that many of them have gotten into the hands of banks. They are calculated to fool expert money handlers.

PASQUOTANK COURT.

At the special term of Court here last week the following cases on the State docket were disposed of:

State vs. W. M. Baxter; killing two hogs in his field belonging to Lemuel Jackson. Verdict that he pay $7 for the hogs and costs.

State vs. John Berry; assault. Fine $25 and cost.

State vs. Munro Mullen; assault with deadly weapon. In consideration of his having been in jail 6 months, he was discharged.

State vs. James W. Lockley; false pretense. Sentenced to Penetentiary for 8 months.

State vs. Willie Ash; larceny. Sentenced 6 months to the Penetentiary.

In the following cases judgment was suspended on payment of costs: Moses Banks, carrying concealed weapon; same for assault; Joseph Banks, larceny; Charles Walter Riggs, assault; James Cooper and Southy Harris, affray. Several cases were nol pros'd.

On the Civil docket, among the cases tried were:

Geo. W. Cobb vs. Mary E. Morrls. Judgment for plaintiff.

Adm'r of F. M Cook vs. Guirkin & Co. Judgment for defendants

Citizens Bank of Norfolk vs. T. J Munden. Judgment for plaintiff.

First National Bank vs. G. M. Scott, endorser of Jones & Co. Verdict of jury for plaintiff, but the Court gave judgment for defendant

W. J. Woodley, Adm'r of Eliza Cook vs Mattie P. Leary. Nonsuit.

Electric Light Co. vs. A. L. Pendleton. Action for damages. Verdict for defendent.

N. C. Iron Works vs. L. L. Winder. Action on account. Judgment for plaintffs.

E. G. Morrisett and others vs. Mrs Clarissa Morrisett. Petition for dower. Appeal from ruling of the Clerk. Judgment confirming the action of the Clerk.

Several cases, not ready for trial, were continued.

The following divorces were granted: Whitmel Lane from Florence V. Lane; Charles Johnson from Mary J. Johnson, and Frank McDonald from Mary McDonald.

The Greatest Discovery Yet

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King't New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

The Dismal Swamp Improvemet

Norfolk Landmark.

Mr. C. P. Grim, who has the contract for building the locks and waste weirs on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and who has lately been working a government contract at Southport, N. C., expects to transfer his entire force and machinery shortly to Deep Creek, and will begin the erection of the locks at that place. One of the preliminaries to the commencement of the work will be the construction of a tram railway for the better handling of heavy building material. Work will be begun within a few days.

Modern Treatment of

Consumption

The latest work on the treatment of diseases, written by forty eminent American physicians, says: "Cod-liver oil has done more for the consumptive than all other remedies put together." It also says: "The hypophosphites of lime and soda are regarded by many English observers as specifics for consumption."

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best cod-liver oil in a partially digested form, combined with the *Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda*. This remedy, a standard for a quarter of a century, is in exact accord with the latest views of the medical profession. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Carving the Donkey.

A schoolboy was recently presented with a pocketknife, with which, boylike, he cut and marked everything that came in his way, from the dining room table to the cat's tail. A few days after he had become the happy possessor of the knife his father was startled by seeing two men bringing home the young hopeful in a very dilapidated condition. The father, of course, was very much alarmed and inquired of the boy who had hit him.

"Nobody hit me," the boy answered between his sobs. "A donkey kicked me in the eye."

"Eh?" echoed the father. "Haven't I told you thousands of times that donkeys and powder are not fit things for boys to play with? What were you doing to the donkey?"

"I wasn't playin with him at all," said the boy. "I was only tryin to cut my name on his back."—Pearson's Weekly.

An east end London clergyman who sent out invitations to a jubilee banquet among the poor of his parish and received 70 acceptances on announcing that he would have no beer lost 53 of his guests and was besides gayed by the newspapers.

ONE OF TWO WAYS

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the women, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored carefully is not liable to weakness or womb displacement in rare cases. It is almost impossible for very close to the bladder, any pain, disease or inconvenience to be located in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may as easily be avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet; both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

Without A Rival.

As a positive cure for sprains, bruises, and pains of all kinds, Salvation Oil has no equal. Mrs. Frank Juif, 518 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I used Salvation Oil in my family and can say it has no rival as a liniment; it certainly cures pains. I sprained my ankle and it cured me and since then I have always used it for any pains and bruises." Salvation Oil is sold for only 25 cents. No other remedy will do the work as promptly.

French Cookery Dishes.

M. Geron, a Parisian grocer, captured a burglar who had entered his house. The man confessed that he was a waiter in a cafe. M. Geron was a frequenter of cafes and had often pondered on the mysteries of restaurant cookery. The opportunity was now offered to satisfy his curiosity. He made a compact with the waiter that if the latter would truthfully reveal the composition of certain dishes he would release him. In reply to the question as to the ingredients of chicken croquettes, the man mentioned every aliment except fowl, which was never employed. As regards a zambayon the revelations were of such a character that M. Geron "for the honor of France" declined to disclose them to the reporter. The waiter was instigated by the same patriotic sentiment when he was requested to give the formula for a goulache. This he positively declined to do, even to secure his liberty. M. Geron considered the refusal as a breach of the compact, whereupon he summoned the police. Zambayon is a term probably corrupted from salpicon, a ragout composed of meat and vegetables, and as such susceptible of any sort of clandestine treatment at the hands of an experienced restaurant cook. A real goulache, or gulasch, is a Hungarian composition made of rump steak stewed in a puree of tomatoes and onions, meat glace, butter and paprika. The obstinacy of the waiter in refusing to disclose the ingredients of this dish as served in Paris was probably inspired by professional prudence, which M. Geron, like all bourgeois, was not endowed with a sufficient sense of humor to appreciate.

Stoves and Ranges Used at Sea.

Stoves and ranges used at sea have two peculiarities. One is that the doors are made to turn down and not to swing and have fastenings to hold them securely when they are shut, so that they can't possibly fly open. The other peculiarity is in the rack on top. It is elevated four or five inches and runs around the edge of the stove to keep the pots and kettles from sliding off.

Some stoves and ranges used afloat are also provided with crossrods which run from the fixed rod at the back of the stove to the rod in front across the top of the pots and kettles and hold them down and keep them from shifting. They are used in very heavy weather or when the ship is rolling. For some reason these crossrods are more used on British than they are on American ships.

When a vessel is in port the front rail of the rack is usually taken out, and then the cook has an easy access to the top of the stove as he would have with a stove ashore.—New York Sun.

Keep the Mouth Shut.

As a guard to health old age needs, and, by the way, people of all ages as well need, to know that it is necessary to keed the mouth shut, for it was not intended for breathing purposes, the nose being essential to this purpose and having the advantage that it warms the air and strains from it irritating matters injurious to the lungs. Remember the mouth is exclusively needed as a port of entry for food and a port of exit for crystallized thought, the chief medium of communication between man and man. It is well for all to remember, though unfortunately the sick and suffering and the aged have especially to remember, that save in rare exceptions unkissed kisses are the best. The kiss is only good for family use, and since we know that more than 100 varieties of microbes have their home in the average disinfected mouth the aseptic kiss is the only permissible one anywhere.—Medical Mirror.

Old Time Servants.

Servants were servants away back in 1566, just as varied, in fact, as the woman who bossed them, and both were much as they are in this end of the century year. Servants were fined in those days for each trivial offense. A penny was thought enough to fine a servant who left open a door that should have been closed, and the same fine did service for missing family prayers or leaving the beds of the house unmade later than 8 o'clock in the morning. The cook might have a bean, but she had to pay a fine every time he came of a penny. If such rules were enforced now, madam would find herself without "lady help" in short order.—Philadelphia Ledger.

On statistics furnished by the pharmacists it is estimated that there are in Paris alone at least 50,000 victims of the morphine habit.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old household remedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

The Sad Part.

A lady who has been away from the city for a long while, and who during her absence received the sad news of the death of the husband of one of her intimate friends, upon her return hastened to call upon the bereaved widow to extend her sympathy and condolence.

"My dear ——, I am so sorry to hear of your husband's death," said the lady with a suspicious break in her voice, "and you know, dear, how much I sympathize with you."

"Yes, I know you do. It is awful to have your husband taken away, and he did not leave me a cent of insurance either," said the widow, bursting into tears.—Toledo Blade.

Eclectic Magazine

—OF—

Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

"THE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD."

1898.

Fifty-Fourth Year.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from Foreign Periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines and Journals and the tastes of all classes of intelligent readers are consulted in the articles presented. Articles from the

ABLEST WRITERS IN THE WORLD

will be found in its pages.

The following list gives the principal periodicals selected from and the names of some of the well-known authors whose articles have recently appeared in the Eclectic.

PERIODICALS	AUTHORS
Westminister Review,	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone,
Contemporary Review,	Andrew Lang,
Fortnightly Review,	Prof. Max Mueller,
Nineteenth Century	J. Norman Lockyer,
Science Review,	James Bryce, M. P.,
Blackwood's Magazine,	William Black
Cornhill Magazine	W. H. Mallock,
Macmillan's Magazine,	Herbert Spenter,
New Review,	F. P. Mahaffy,
National Review,	Sir Robert Ball,
Chamber's Journal	Prince Kropotkin,
Temple Bar,	Archdeacon Farrar,
The Atheneum	St. George Mivart,
Public Opinion,	Rev. H. R. Haweis,
Saturday Review,	Frederick Harrison,
The Spectator,	Karl Blind,
Every Week,	etc., etc.

The aim of the ECLECTIC is to be instructive and not sensational, and it commends itself particularly to Teachers, Scholars, Lawyers, Clergymen and all intellectual progress of the age.

TERMS: Single Copies 15 cents; one copy one year, $3. Trial subscription for three months $1. The Eclectic and any $4 Magazine to one address $8.

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STAUNCH IN SUPPORT OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES EVEN WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

Wholesome, Breezy, Inspiring and Entertaining.

Its Contents Absolutely Free from All That is Unfit for the Family.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE offers to Republicans and to patriotic men of every party, a newspaper, which, in its editorial expressions, is absolutely representative of the dominating spirit, the aims and ambitions of the Republican party of the United States. Staunch, stable and true, it is fearless in support of measures calculated to promote general prosperity and public morals, and is never servilely subservient to the party platform by subserviency to improper influences. It was an ardent advocate of the election of McKinley and Hobart, and is unfailingly loyal to the measures and principle of the party, under all circumstances and on all occasions. The reader will find in its columns a trustworthy exposition of Republican doctrine. THE DAILY TRIBUNE $10 a year.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be handsomely printed during 1898. This edition is issued every Wednesday, and presents an excellent compendium of the events of the daily, but adds special information for farmers and the home. Its weekly visits bring to the fireside a fund of sound information, which every one needs for himself, and can influence for good, which he needs for his family. Price $1 a year. Readers can sometimes obtain the Weekly Tribune at a lower price in connection with a local weekly paper. Sample copies free. Friends of the party and The Tribune are invited to make up clubs for the paper in their localities.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays. Price, $2 a year. This edition is being enriched by the addition to each Friday's paper of a handsome pictorial supplement of 12 pages, in which are printed a profusion of illustrations and other pictures of great beauty and artistic merit. This supplement is dignified and able, and not only most entertaining, but instructive, and will appeal upon the minds and tastes of the family. An increasing number of subscribers indicates public approval of this feature of The Tri-weekly. Sample copies free.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1898, now in preparation, will contain several features of value not included in previous numbers, among them a full constitution of the state of New York, providing for non-partisan municipal elections, The Tribune's digest having been approved by Joseph H. Choate, a prominent member of the constitutional convention; the Constitution of the United States; the Dingley Tariff Bill, rates compared with the Wilson Bill, the Reciprocity clauses in full; a history of the Greco-Turkish war, the principal events of 1897, etc., etc. The regular features will be retained, viz: Election returns for 1896 and 1897, in detail; platforms of all parties; an extended array of statistics of population, finance, money, production of precious metals, manufactures, public debts, pensions, railroads, shipping, etc.; names of the principal officials of the United States and the several states, their salaries; a digest of the latest political laws of Congress and the State Legislatures; and a great multiplicity of other valuable matter which every intelligent man wishes to have annually. 25 cents a copy. Copies may be ordered in advance. The Almanac will be out early in January.

A List of Pamphlets, extra, some of them of great interest, have been printed by The Tribune; a circular describing them will cheerfully be sent to any one inquiring by postal card.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

TO THE PEOPLE

—OF—

ELIZABETH CITY

AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY

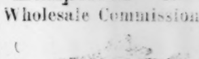
I promised you in the last issue of THE CAROLINIAN to say something to you, provided you would keep your eye open on my space.

I WANT

to say to the readers of the "Carolinian" that I'm a stranger to some of you and wish to make your acquaintance, and see no way only for you to call at my store at buy something and

Shake Hands

and go home and tell the old lady and children that you have had the pleasure of grasping the hand



of *old BIG IKE*

who has been slaughtering goods at AUCTION at such prices as never before heard of in Elizabeth City. I am informed that a great many people who visit Elizabeth City

Travel in Boats

laded down with produce of every kind, brought to market to sell, and have to took the town over to find customers to buy their produce, because each boatman has his wharf to sell from. I ask these boatmen if it would not be better for all the boatmen to land at some wharf so every one would know where to find the boat and not walk the town over when they are in want of such produce as boatmen bring to market.

☞Keep your eye open on this space until next issue.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC — PURELY VEGETABLE — ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE — LIVER STIMULANT

BOON FOR MOTHERS — PLEASE THE CHILDREN — CURE GUARANTEED — HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

never before put together in any form. CASCARETS are made of the latest discovered medicinal vegetable principle (CASCARA AROMATICA) which acts directly on the liver, stomach and bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions. CASCARETS are the most pleasant, prompt and reliable cathartic and liver stimulant known to medical science. They are the only safe laxative for the babe, the weakling, the aged and the expectant mother. CASCARETS are purely vegetable, and contain no mineral or other harmful drug. They are made of the latest discovered medicinal

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MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

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We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dog Mill Wheels; also Standard Grade Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machinery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles A. Banks; Commissioners—Palemon Johns, Thomas A. Commander, J. A. Kramer, B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles Guthrie; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioner, Alfred L. Kramer; Attorney, I. M. Meekins.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johns.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lutusclen. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Whedbee Building: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. C. F. Hunter, pastor.

Evangelical Association, R. C. Krupp, pastor, Opera House, every Sunday morning and night.

Colored—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Luke Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Authodx, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brother, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Secty; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; W. H. Ballard, N. G.; W. A. Jones, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Secretary; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Tabula Encampment No. 8; Maurice Wescott, C. P.; W. A. Jones, H. P.; E. M. Jennings, S. W.; H. O. Hill, Secretary; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1229; H. O. Hill, Regent; P. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Gaskill, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; I. J. Jordan, Reporter; F. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 3d Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; R. C. Lane, C. of R.; Augustus Jones, C. of R.; S. H. Mansell, K. of W.; J. P. Simpson, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: I. C. Kramer, chairman; F. M. Godfrey, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper, A. L. Jones. Health Officer, Dr. Isaah Fearing. Attorney, I. M. Meekins.

Sheriff, Thomas F. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, Jonas Morris; County Superintendent, I. M. Meekins. Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton E. Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

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Offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

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Practice in the District and Federal Courts. Collections promptly made.

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MRS. M. R. FLETCHER, Prop.

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention, Electric Bells and Lights. Terms: $2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

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This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, January 12, 1898.

☞Be truthful and honest.

☞They are right and in the end will pay.

☞Truckers are preparing the land for the pea crop.

☞The new building for the County poor is well under way.

☞The Fishermen are getting their nets in order for the spring fishing.

☞Northern sportsmen are passing through to the ducking grounds.

☞The CAROLINIAN isn't conducted politically to please the Democrats. Of course not.

☞Mrs. Loui Lamb, relict of Alfred Lamb, of Camden, died on the 2nd inst, aged 54 years.

☞Be of good cheer, for the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come

☞The Grand Jury were in session last week until Saturday. Quite a number of "true bills" were found.

☞The Cotton Mills Supply Co., on South Poindexter Street, has begun. It manufactures spools, spindles, etc.

☞The Elizabeth City Cotton Mill is receiving orders as fast as they can be filled. About 80 people are employed.

☞At the home of the bride, at Belvidere, on the 5th inst, Mr. Thomas B. Lamb, of this City, was married to Miss Mattie E. Smith.

☞The CAROLINIAN is requested to state that the play "Last Loaf" will be repeated at New Hope on Friday evening of this week.

☞A Scuppernong friend and patron has our thanks for his letter and remittance. He always has some good things to say and he does it well.

☞Dun & Co's Weekly Review says: "In failures 1897 was not only the best year since 1892, but on the whole the best ever definitely known.

☞There will be a Quarterly meeting of Pasquotank Circuit at Hall's Creek, on Wednesday, January 19th, conducted by Rev. W. E. H ocu

☞To the queries of "Subscriber" the CAROLINIAN replies: The first lucifer matches were made in 1829; envelopes were used in 1839, and telephones were invented in 1861.

☞At Salem, this county, on the 30th ult, Mr. W. J. Bray, of Perquimans, and Miss Mary Meads, of Pasquotank, were united in the bonds of matrimony.

☞The newly elected officer of Achoree Lodge, Odd Fellows,—see Directory—were regularly installed on the 3rd inst by H. O. Hill, D. B. G. R.

☞At the residence of Capt. Samuel Waters, near the Park, on the 6th inst, Mr. Geo. F. Harner, of Cape Charles, Va, was married to Miss Mollie Woodley, of Elizabeth City.

☞The work on Dismal Swamp Canal is making rapid progress. The new bridge is nearly completed. The great steam Shovel has been lowered below Culpepper lock and is speeding towards South Mills.

☞The Elizabeth City Shingle Factory has closed, the firm of Lathrop & Co., having dissolved partnership. The machinery has been purchased by the East Coast Cedar Works, located in the late Toadvine Mill, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

☞Among the busy industries of this City is the North Carolina Iron Works, near the Depot. It is under the management of Mr. J. S. Partridge, a live and energetic man. In addition to a large amount of other work, they have recently overhauled and repaired three steamers—the "Lydia," "Hamilton," and the "Burruss." They are now putting in the machinery of the Cedar Works.

☞We acknowledge a visit on Friday from R. Taylor Gleaves, Consulting Engineer of the Va. Paving Brick Co., of Lynchburg, Va. Having had some correspondence with Mayor Banks, he came to personally examine Poindexter street. He is an intelligent gentleman, and he made suggestions which impressed us as sensible and practical.

☞The special term of Court here last week continued until Saturday morning. About all the cases ready for trial were disposed of. A synopsis of the proceedings will be found in another column. His Honor Judge Brown made a decidedly favorable impression. His ability as a lawyer is universally conceded, and he won enconiums for his absolute impartiality and fairness on the Bench.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

WINTER BRANS FOR SALE; thoroughly tested; will ttand the same exposure as Truck Peas, Price, 15c a pint, or 25c a quart. Address Geo. D. Pool, Elizabeth City,

☞If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker: he must pay it.

☞Sample Carpet Rugs from 5c to 25c at Fowler & Co.'s

☞No man was ever blamed for being a gentlema, but many have been falsely accused of it.

☞Bargains in Blankets at Fowler Co.'s. See theirs before buying.

☞The Commissioners of Camden county have refused to grant liquor licences throughout the county.

☞Dress Goods at a price to please all this Fall at Fowler & Co.'s

☞Make few explanations. The character that cannot defend itself is not worth vindicating

☞Carpets and Straw Mattings at bottom prices at Fowler & Co.'s

☞Wen a woman hears a man praising some other woman, she thinks to herself how easily some men are fooled.

☞Fowler & Co. struck it right again on Overcoats and Suits. Save money by seeing theirs.

☞The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞There are people who will never get into the heavenly orchestra, because they refuse to play anything but first fiddle.

☞Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes

☞Up to noon, a man is very hopeful of the things he will do to-day. After that hour is passed, he puts them off until to-morrow.

☞That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is celling for 79c is a corker.

☞Borax and warm water will clean windows nicely without soap. Wipe the glass dry and polish with crumpled newspapers, and the glass will be clear.

☞How are you off for Blankets We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞If soot is spilled upon a carpet, add an equal quantity of salt and sweep it all up together, scarcely a trace of the soot will remain.

☞Gum Boots, Oil Clothing, and Twines and Nets, at wholesale at Fowler & Co

☞Farmers, let neither yourself nor your boys think that winter is but a season for idle waiting until the time for sowing crops come around again. This would make the season a time for loafing, which profits no man. Read, study, plan, prepare.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞Shoes! Shoes and Boots. Fowler & Co. bought before the advance and will give you the benefit

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN is asked, "Do you believe in religion?', Of course we do. But the religion we believe in is an every day religion, one that gets up with a man in the morning and stands guard over him while he sleeps—a live, glowing, practical religion. Unfortunately and sadly, too, very much of the "religion" of our time and age is mere *profession*, lacking the essentials which should be the corner stone of life and the inspiration of every deed. In short, we believe in the religion that makes truthful and *honest* men, inducing them to redeem their pledges and pay their just debts.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 7:09 and will set to-night at 5:08.—The girls and boys who came home to spend the holidays have returned back to College.—Always keep in sympathy with the young.—W. H. Sanders & Bro., have moved their Iron Works and Machine Shop to their new building on Pearl street.—Credit is a friend who is only apt to stay with you until you are in trouble.—Mr. W. T. Davis has discontinued the liquor business and has opened a grocery store at No. 32 Main street. See his advertisment.—The Cycle racer who wipes out all previous records may be called an eraser.—

Remember the getting into debt
Is getting in a tanglesome net.

—Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty; inaccuracy, of dishonesty.—Miss Rebecca Murray, of Fairfield, who has been visiting Miss Annie Spence, on Road street, has returned.—The Pasquotank Tribe of Red Men will occupy their new lodge room in the Lowry building this week.—"There is only one thing that I do for policy's sake," remarked a citizen. "What is that?" "Pay my premiums,"

—Mr. M. L. Ball has returned from Washington City and has accepted a position with Mr. C. C. Pappindick at the City Market.—Writes the Poet:

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is a world made new,
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you.

—Age makes some people wise and others only stubborn.—People who are too fresh are apt to get into a pickle.—Master Bennie Salomonsky has accepted a situation with Mr. Louis Selig in his jewelry establishment on Water street.—Age is a matter of feeling, not of years.—The entertainment recently given by Mrs. W. C. Glovet to her Sunday School class at her home on Upper Church street, is reported to have been an exceptionally enjoyable affair.—Nothing takes a man down so much as to have some woman blow him up.—"I have my ups and downs," said the carpet. "But I would rather be trodden under foot than beaten."—Mrs. Louis Selig and children have been visiting relatives in Norfolk.—It is said that when a woman exclaims "That's a likely story," she means that it is like a lie.—Truly saith the Bard:

The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept
Were toiling upward in the night.

—An old bachelor is said to resemble a pair of scissors with only one blade.—Miss Hallie Waters gave a number of her friends an Oyster Roast at her home near the Park on Friday night. It was hugely enjoyed.—There are times when the one is wisest who knows the least.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Holbrook, of Boston, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lathrope, in the First Ward, during the rest of the winter.—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Zeigler have returned from a visit to Baltimore. They were accompanied by Miss Elsie Rodeman, of that city, who is their guest on Ehringhaus street.—"Of course you understand the difference between liking and loving," said the Teacher. "Yes, I like my father and mother, but I love pie," repled a pupil in the class.—The following on "Little Things" is handed in for this column:

A little bit of patience often makes the sunshine come,
And a little bit of love makes a very happy home,
A little bit of hope makes a rainy day look gay,
And a little bit of charity makes glad a weary day.

—Tha C. G. Club was entertained on Friday night by Miss Ida Flora at her home on Main street. It was a delightful occasion.—Solicitor Leary called the other day and gave us a half hour chat. He is an entertaining talker and, too, a good lawyer.—Cinicus thinks young ladies must be scarce when a young man has to embrace an opportunity.—Our worthy young county man Mr. Edward Markham, of Kehuka, gave us a call Saturday. He had many kind words to say for the CAROLINIAN, which were appreciated.—"Men's promises," the young wife said between sobs, "are like pie crust." "That's tough," said the the young husband, and then she got angry enough to cry.—Register Culpepper reports that during the months of November and December fifty marriage licenses were issued in this county, one-hatf white and the other half colored.—Mr. Brooks Harrison, Reading, Pa., is visiting Mr. F. H. Zeigler on Road street He made his first visit to our city last winter and was so much pleased that he is now repeating it.—Miss Mary Wilson, of Baltimore, is visiting friends in the First Ward.—Ungratefulness is the very poison of mankind.—Miss Kate Wood, of Edenton, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Col. Martin, on Church street.—The five new brick stores of J. B. Flora, on Poindexter street, are ready for roofing. The brick was superintended by A. L. Hawkins, and the carpenter work by Elisha Overton, both expert mechanics.—The general health of the City continues good.—W. G. Underwood, after spending a week here, has returned to Philadelphia.—A revival meeting is in progrese at the Whedbee Building.—

Defer not 'till to-morrow to be wise,
To-morrow's sun, to thee, may never rise.

—"Mayor Banks is proving to be a very efficient officer," is what about everybody is saying. And it is true.—Mr. Joshua W. Dawson and Miss Clara S. Bray, both of this city, were married at Edenton on Saturday.—Thompson's Brick Works take the lead.—W. H. Starke has moved his Wood Yard to the Canal Bridge on South Poindexter street.—An entertainment will be given as Overman's Opera House every night this week for the benefit of the Naval Reserves by Mr. C. E. Lindall, formerly of the celebrated Gilmore's Band.—Mr. M. L. Sheep, of Jerseytown, Pa., who has been visiting his son President Sheep, of the Collegiate Institute, departed for home yesterday. He called to bid us "good bye."—Rev. Dr. Hill has accepted an invitation to preach for the Olivet Baptist Church next Sunday at 2:30, P. M.—We acknowledge a call last evening from Capt. J. G. Harris, of Fairfield.—There will be an Entertainment at the Baptist Church on Monday night for the benefit of the Church.—Thanks to all who hand in or send us local items.—Deputy Sheriff J S. Wilcox left on Monday with the prisoners to the Penetentiary.

Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality will always follow its use. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

People are finding out that pain and disease can be relieved in a few minutes without the use of drugs or medicines On Monday Dr. Hill had 22 patients. Two ladies had bad corns and ingrowing nails. In a few minutes the corns were removed and the inflamation in the feet relieved, and no pain remained.

Dr. Hil treats Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lameness, Catarrh, Headache, Lumbago, Kidney complaints, Indigestion, Paralysis, Constipation, Chills and Fever, Grippe, and all painful complaints. There are now many that can testify to his skill in relieving pain and disease.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

DODSON'S

Headache and Neuralgia Remedy.

ITS SAFE,
QUICK RELIEF,
HARMLESS

—Prepared by—

M. I. DODSON, PHARMACIST,
NORFOLK, Va.

A specific for all Headaches, Sick, Nervous or Neuralgic. An invaluable remedy for all forms of Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Sciatica and Rheumatic Pains. It contains no Chloral, Morphia or other poisonous drugs. It is perfectly safe.

W. H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

Admistration Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late John J. Parmore I hereby give notice to all persons in debted to his estate to come forward and make immediate payment and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOSEPH ROUGHTON.
Nov. 29, 1897.

Claims filed at the office of I. M. MEEKINS, Attorney.

Administration Notice.

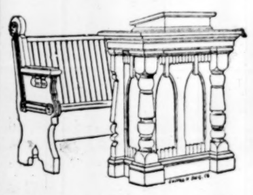
Having qualified as Administrator of the late Matilda Trublood, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This 25th of Nov., 1897.

EDMOND FLETCHER,
Administrato

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as Executors of the late W. J. Griffin, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement; and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CAMILLA C. GRIFFIN
I. M. MEEKINS.
Oct. 25, 1897. Administrators



Kramer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

ufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

Truck Boxes

—AND—

CRATES

Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

Rev. W. J. Herritage returned yesterday to Edenton.

The Good Samaritans held an entertainment at their hall last week.

Mr. C. J. Jenkins visited South Mills last week

Rev. A. Priolle, of Edenton, was in the city on last Saturday.

The State Normal Lyceum, having closed for the holidays, will resume its weekly sessions on Friday night.

Miss Mary E. Phelps, of Cresswell, made a brief visit to our town last week.

Rev. L. Owen Smith, of this State, has been nominated for Minister to Liberia.

Mr. Horton Simpson, of Edenton, spent several days of last week in our community.

Every family should be visited once a week by some good newspaper. Let that one be the CAROLINIAN.

Mrs Sarah White, of Plymouth, is visiting relatives in the city.

Henry C. Smith has returned to the city after a long while spent in Newbern.

W. G. Sawyer, of Roper, has been spending several days with friends here.

Miss Mary Lowry returned yesterday to Norfolk after having spent a short while here.

Mr. John Norcum, of New Haven, Conn., was in the city last week visiting his sister, Mrs. J. A. Fleming.

After a long illness Mrs. Harriet Bell died on the night of the 5th inst. The funeral took place at Mt. Lebanon, Rev. Anderson officiating.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Normal and Industrial School was held here last week. Matters materially affecting the status of the institution were considered.

Mr. J. W. Barrington was radiant with smiles Monday morning over the addition of two bright little girls to his family circle.

Rev. Z. H. Berry gave his annual dinner to the poor yesterday. It is characteristic of Rev. Berry to help the needy and deserving, and more aged hearts was made glad by a share of the good things provided.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and weak kidneys, Malaria or Nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and a nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative and restores its system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle at Alex Wadsworth's drug store.

Valuable to Women.

Especially valuable to women is Browns' Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health readily comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without this famous remedy. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

FOR SALE.

A valuable House and Lot, situated on Road Street, for sale. For further information apply to

I. M. MEEKINS.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

B. G. CRISP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Manteo, N. C

Practices in all the Courts. Collections a specialty.

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED

and UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

"Ship Ahoy. Whither Boun?"

"TO HOOPER'S WITH A FAIR WIND FOR AN OUTFIT" "GOOD" WE ALL STEER FOR HOOPER'S."

Nowhere else can such a variety and handsome stock of Suits and Overcoats be found at such low prices

We Fit Anybody,

from 2 years old and upwards, and men of all shapes and conditions in life. Our sizes range from 2 years old to 42 breast with Regulars and Stouts and Longs and nearly all sizes.

We Can Fit Quickly

and give more satisfaction to buyers than anyone not posted, would dream of. And yet we sell cheaply

Winter Suits, $3 to 20; Winter Overcoats, $3 to $15; Trousers, 40c to $5;
Metal Trunks, from $1 to $6; Valises and Satchels 25c to $5;
Men's Winter Service and Dress Gloves, 10c to 75c;
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, Jewelry
Notions &c.

J. A. HOOPER & CO.,

46 Water Street, Near Arlington Hotel.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Ironclad supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable as we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & Co's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. are offering some Special Bargains in alothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

Everybody is Invited

—TO VISIT THE STORE OF—

W. T. DAVIS

No 32 Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

YOU WILL FIND A FULL

Stock of Groceries

which I am offering at rock bottom prices. Call and you will find anything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

TRADE RIPANS TABULES MARK

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nau
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

Book Keeping, Business, PHONOGRAPHY, Type-Writing Telegraphy

Wants FOR A Situation.

Address WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.,

For circular of his famous and responsible

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

Refers to thousands of successful graduates who have lost of Full Business Education her husband, Position, Books and Board in families enormous Shorthand, Type-Writing, and Telegraph square miles.

The Kentucky University Diploma, letter provinces, awarded graduates. Literary Course Moderate $125.-

No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. In order to have your letters reach us, address only

WILBUR R SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

Dropped a Steak to Marry.

While Walter P. Wyatt sawed the bone in a sirloin steak in his store at 77 Chicago avenue he managed to arrange for his immediate marriage with Annie Weir, of 91 Ontario street.

Wyatt had long wished to make Annie his wife, but her parents were opposed. When she gave her consent he feared that if he did not act quickly she might change her mind. Hastily loosening his apron, he threw aside the steak which his fiancee was purchasing and induced her to board a car for the marriage license clerk's office. The pair interrupted the hearing of a case in Justice Sabbath's west side court and were married.

The bride became so confused after the marriage that she kissed Justice Sabbath instead of the groom, causing the official to forget to collect his fee.—Chicago Record.

Light From Sawdust.

A town in Canada is partially lighted by gas made from sawdust. The sawdust is charged in retorts which are heated by a wood fire, the gas from the retorts passing into a series of coils and thence into the purifiers, which are similar to those used for coal gas. Lime is the principal purifying agent employed. The works turn out daily 540 cubic meters of gas, for the production of which about two tons of sawdust are required. A man and boy furnish all the labor needed at the works. The gas in an ordinary burner gives an illumination of about eighteen candle-power. The best quality comes from resinous woods.—Tit-Bits.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Forty pairs of slippers are kept at Apsley House simply for the use of visitors, in consequence of the Duke of Wellington's horror of people walking about indoors with their boots on.

It Keeps The Feet Dry and Warm

And is the only cure for Chilblains, Frostbites, Damp, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

An aluminum airship has been made in Germany which has reached a height of 1000 feet and floated for twelve minutes.

Rheumatism
Is permanently cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which neutralizes the
Lactic acid in the blood.

Thousands who were
Sufferers write that they
Have felt no symptoms
Of Rheumatism since
Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

Proverbs About the Czar.

A Moscow newspaper publishes the following proverbs with reference to the Czar:

"A crown does not protect the Czar from headache.

"The Czar has never lived in a peasant's hut, so he does not know what poverty is.

"The Czar's arm is long, yet it does not touch heaven.

"Even the Czar's hand has not more than five fingers.

"The Czar's voice has an echo, even when it is not near a hill.

"Death carries on its back a fat Czar, as easily as it does a thin beggar.

"A tear in the Czar's eye costs the people many handkerchiefs.

"When the Czar amuses himself, the Ministers have but one eye, and the peasants are quite blind.

"When the Czar cuts thongs, the peasants furnish the leather."

A Cough Cured Consumption.

Davis Cullen, of Sticklersville, Del., who for nearly ten years has been treated for consumption by the doctors, in a coughing fit the other day brought up a tooth which he swallowed almost ten years ago. It had stuck in his windpipe then. The physicians now say that it got down into his lungs and that it is the tooth which has caused what they treated as consumption.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
It has made miles and miles of hair grow on millions and millions of heads. Not a single gray hair. No dandruff.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
FOR ALL POINTS.
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
Florida, Texas, Mexico and the Pacific Coast.
Perfect Schedule and Through Car Service.
LOWEST RATES
FIRST-CLASS AND EMIGRANT RATES
For further information call on or address
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Eastern Pass. Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.
W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent.

CONSUMPTION & CATARRH
Are result of Contract... Disease. Drugs Cannot Cure. Send 5cts. for NAS... INHALATOR or stamp for pamphletto G. B... Co., Ont., Canada.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CATASTROPHE IN CANADA

Terrible Accident in the City Hall, London, Ontario.

THE ROTTEN FLOOR GAVE WAY.

A Crowd of Jubilant Voters Had Met to Celebrate the Election of Their Candidate For Mayor—There Was a Crackling and the Platform Fell—A Score and a Half Killed and Many Injured.

LONDON, Ontario (Special).—At least thirty persons, and perhaps more, were killed in an accident Monday night which followed one of the hottest and most stubbornly contested municipal elections ever known in Canada.

At the close of the polls the crowd, as is usual, gathered in the City Hall, where it has been the custom for years for the successful candidates to address the electors.

The meeting was about to end when the floor in the northeast corner of the hall gave way, and the persons in that section were precipitated to the floor below.

An alarm of fire was sounded and the brigade soon reported and began the work of removing the debris and taking from the ruins the bodies of the dead and injured.

All midnight twenty bodies had been taken from the wrecked building and identified. How many were injured will never be known, as those who suffered but slightly at once made for their own homes or were taken care of by their friends.

Those who were more seriously injured were carried to drug stores, from which they were taken to the hospital or to their homes after their injuries had been attended to. The dead were taken to the committee rooms of Aldermen Parnell, the defeated candidate for Mayor, across the street.

The building was crowded to the doors, probably two thousand persons being jammed in its narrow space. There was a lull in the proceedings, the audience called for several of the newly elected Aldermen at once, and there was some delay in securing a speaker to address them.

Alderman Carrothers joined the Mayor in an effort to secure quiet. In response to numerous calls R. M. Toothe was pushed forward to the platform on which the speakers stood.

As he reached it there was an ominous crackling, and the raised platform on which the Mayor and newly elected Aldermen were seated seemed to pitch forward to the floor.

There was a sagging of timbers and the next moment 150 persons were hurled twenty feet to the floor below. A beam running twenty feet along the centre of the hall had given way, and the crowded mass struggling above that section of the floor were thrown in a heap to the bottom.

A large safe stood in one corner of the hall, and a huge steam coil, weighing half a ton, came crashing down on the heads of the victims. At the crash there was a wild rush for the doors. At the south door, where the majority of the crowd had entered, there was terrible panic.

Those in front were thrown down by the oncoming rush, shrieking and fighting for the door and safety. Only one-half of the rear door, a space probably three feet, was open, and in the mad rush no one thought to open the door in its entirety, and five hundred persons struggled through the narrow space, the strong bearing down the weaker.

The building was an old one, having been erected in the early fifties, and of late years additional stories had been placed on the walls.

In the Grand Opera House, which adjoins the wrecked building, the first act of "The Girl From Paris" had just been concluded when word was whispered through the theatre of the calamity. A panic was imminent, but was averted by the actors and ushers, and the people quietly left the building.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Over $26,000,000 in Silver Certificates to Be Called In.

Five of the most dangerous notes in the history of counterfeiting were taken to the secret service at Washington, and an examination of the day's receipts of Treasury cash disclosed a sixth.

If anybody gives you a one hundred dollar bill, look out! It may be a counterfeit.

The notes are silver certificates of the denomination of $100. The discovery was made by George Cremer, the assorting teller in the Philadelphia Sub-Treasury, to whom one of the bills was offered.

Within two days three more were presented at the same window. It was Mr. Cremer who took the notes to the secret service detectives.

The discovery of the counterfeit in the Treasury cash leads to the fear that other notes of the kind have been received. A careful inspection will be made of every certificate of that denomination in the Treasury reserve.

In view of the dangerous character of the counterfeit, Secretary Gage decided to stop issuing and to call in all one-hundred-dollar silver certificates, of which there are about $26,000,000 outstanding.

These will be exchanged for silver certificates of smaller denominations and the plates destroyed. As soon as new plates can be engraved a new series will be issued.

FIRE THAT COST SIX LIVES.

Two Sons Only Out of a Family of Eight Persons Escape.

A fire which was discovered about 2:30 o'clock a. m., in Adolph Reich's two-story frame house, 317 Germania avenue, Jersey City, N. J., caused the death of six members of a family of eight and injuries to the two other members of the family. It also caused very painful injuries to John Conway, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The dead are: Adolph Reich, forty-five years old, the head of the family; Emma, his wife, forty-two, and their four children, Tillie, twenty-four; Ida, fifteen; Albert, fourteen, and Gustave, eight. They were all suffocated, and with the exception of that of Mrs. Reich, their bodies were badly burned.

The injured members of the family are Sigmund, nineteen, who was burned about the face, head and arms, and Henry, seventeen, who was burned on the back of the neck and ears. Chief Conway fell through a hole which had been burned in the floor of the back parlor into the basement, striking on the parlor stove, which itself had fallen through the hole several minutes before.

England's Stand in China.

According to the Manchester Guardian, England will refuse to recognize any special rights in China granted to any particular power. Her warships will winter at Port Arthur, if the Russians do, and she will insist on a naval station at Kiao-Chau the same as Germany. It is reported that a similar declaration has been delivered to the Chinese and other Governments by Japan.

Weyler's Defiance.

General Weyler has defied the Spanish Government to court-martial him. He claims immunity as a Senator. Spain is hurrying 5000 more troops to Cuba.

France Gets a Judgment.

Judge Grosscup, in the Federal Court, Chicago, ordered a judgment entered in favor of the French Republic and the French exhibitors, who lost property by the fire at the Manufactures Building, January 8, 1894, at the World's Fair. The judgment is for $57,760, the full amount claimed.

Thirty-Five Miners Drowned.

A terrible accident has occurred at the La Puerta coal mine near Guanajuato, Mexico. In one of the lower working of the mine a river of water was suddenly struck, and before the miners could escape the whole mine was flooded and thirty-five miners were drowned.

Bank Opened With Prayer.

At Morshead, Ky., Rowan County's first bank, the Bank of Morehead, was opened in an unusual but impressive manner. A large crowd assembled. Dr. L. P. Y. Williams called the meeting to order. The Rev. L. E. Mann read psalms, after which he invoked the blessings of God to rest upon the institution. There was a rush to deposit, and deposits amounting to $40,000 were received the first day.

Anniversary of Girard College.

Girard College, Philadelphia, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with an elaborate programme, the principal feature of which was an oration by Speaker Reed.

REINDEER SLEDGE SERVICE TO BE USED IN RELIEVING STARVING MINERS IN THE KLONDIKE.

The Government has decided to import a herd of the deer from Norway, and will try to reach Dawson City overland from Cook's Inlet. Stations will be established ten miles apart and the United States mail will be carried.

FIRE AT PORT AU PRINCE.

Flames Destroy 800 Buildings in the Capital of Hayti.

3000 PERSONS LEFT HOMELESS.

The Metropolis of the Black Republic Visited by a Disastrous Fire—Block After Block of Houses Destroyed and Thousands Left Homeless—Earthquake Following Created Widespread Terror.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti (By Cable).—The succession of woes into which Hayti has of late been plunged shows no signs of abating, the latest manifestation of her troubles taking the shape of a devastating fire which swept over Port au Prince, leaving havoc in its wake. Just how the fire broke out is not exactly known, but it started late in the evening, at about 11 o'clock, and from then continued to rage with unceasing fury. The efforts of the fire officials and of large numbers of the population to quell the flames were unavailing. What had at first seemed a rather inconsiderable fire soon assumed alarming proportions, the flames spreading from house to house with great rapidity. Men worked with might and main at the pumps to try to get the flames under control, but the supply of water gave out and they were left in a measure helpless, while the fire leaped from roof to roof and house after house was burned down.

In spite of all the efforts and exertions of a great crowd of Haytians and others, some 800 houses were destroyed in this fashion, and 3000 people rendered homeless. A general holocaust such as has just happened was bound to be the case, as most, if not all, of the houses in Port au Prince are built of wood. When it is remembered that in many places they are tightly crowded together, it is a wonder the whole city itself was not wiped out by the flames. As it is, the homes of many of the population, a hotel, and a number of warehouses were destroyed.

One of the most interesting buildings that suffered ruin from the flames was the famous Church of St. Joseph, and its parsonage. It was not an old church, being built about five or six years ago, but it stood on the outer edge of the city and was patronized by large numbers of people, who when passing through, would go in there to say their prayers. It formed, in a way, a kind of outer gate or fortress to the city, and being castle-like in its appearance, was the first notable building to meet the eye on one's entering the city from the plains.

Near the Church of St. Joseph was the market place into which the country people used to troop. Here they would leave their donkeys and asses tethered while they entered the church to say their prayers. A great many small warehouses were packed tightly round the market place, and it was here that the fire raged its fiercest. The warehouses burnt like matchwood, and it did not take long before the running flames had reached the church and enveloped it also.

Following the fire, next morning at 6.40 o'clock there were earthquake shocks from north to south, lasting half a minute, and causing slight cracks in the earth. No one was injured, but the population of Port-au-Prince, which numbers about 80,000 inhabitants, was greatly alarmed at the upheaval.

PRINCETON INN BOYCOTTED.

Students Forbidden to Frequent Places Where Intoxicants Are Sold.

The long-looked-for action by the Board of Trustees of Princeton (N. J.) University in regard to the Princeton Inn affair has at last been taken. The Trustees, thinking that the time is ripe for a statement of the university's position, have issued the following:

"At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees the faculty was instructed to enforce literally and strictly, as well as impartially, this law: No student shall bring or cause to be brought into college, or keep in his room, any spirituous or fermented liquors; nor shall he frequent any place where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage."

B. & O. Presidents.

The recent annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which was its seventy-first, brings to mind the fact that the B. & O. has had ten Presidents in seventy-one years as follows: Philip E. Thomas, Louis McLane, Thomas Swan, William C. Harrison, Chauncey Brooks, John W. Garrett, Samuel Spencer, Charles F. Mayer and John K. Cowen. The line was put in operation to Harper's Ferry in 1834, was built to Winchester, Va., in 1836, and to Strasburg, in 1870. Westward it went to Cleveland in November, 1842, and on to Wheeling, W. Va., by January 1, 1853. The Parkersburg Branch from Grafton to Parkersburg was opened May 1, 1857. It is the only great railroad company that is being operated under its original name and charter.

Naval Hospital Corps.

Secretary Long proposes a hospital corps for the navy similar to that of the army. His scheme includes navy yards and flagships.

The Sealing Bill Approved.

The President approved the bill prohibiting the killing of seals by American citizens, except on the Probilof Islands by the North American Commercial Company.

Surplus For December.

Treasury officials express much gratification at the favorable showing made by the Government's financial operations for December; there is a surplus of about $1,750,000.

Position of the G. A. R.

General Gobin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., said, in a formal interview, the order desires to see every pension fraud stricken from the rolls.

The G. A. R. and the Pension Roll.

The Grand Army will antagonize the publication of the pension roll.

Labor World.

The Oil Well Supply Company, of Pittsburg, will resume work with 1500 men.

President Gompers said that party lines would be ignored in future political battles of the Federation of Labor.

Fifteen thousand window-glass workers in the Indiana gas belt are to return to work, their strike having been settled.

The striking engineers in England have rejected the proposed compromise by a vote of 100 to 1, and the lockout will now commence.

A hotel for workingmen and plain people, where a warm room is provided for fifteen cents, is conducted by the Salvation Army in Boston.

Conductors and motormen of the Hartford (Conn.) Street Railway Company have been ordered not to chew tobacco while on duty.

The Baron de Hirsch Association has planned to colonize clothing workers from the overcrowded East Side in New York City and teach them other trades.

The manufacturers in Fall River, Mass., declined the proposition of the mill hands to make the wage reduction 5½ instead of 11 1-9 per cent. The Massachusetts Board of Arbitration is expected to act in the matter of the cut in wages of the cotton operatives.

The Drug Clerks' League for Shorter Hours, attributing recent fatal errors to the long hours of clerks, have drafted a ten-hour law and will present the facts to the New York Grand Jury.

MOB KILLS CRUEL SON.

Angry Farmers Started Out to Tar and Feather the Balm Boys.

For years the cruel treatment of their aged father by the Balm boys has been the talk of Pleasant Ridge Township, Lee County, Iowa. They are well-to-do farmers, and near them has lived for years their aged father in the most abject poverty. A few days ago the father died; in fact, starved to death. They refused to go to see him on his death bed, and even refused to bear the expenses of his burial. This was more than the neighbors could stand, and the leading farmers formed a vigilance committee. Thirty men, all masked, marched to the house of the Balm boys to tar and feather and drive them out of the country.

Abe Balm opened the door, and seeing the array of masked faces, retreated. He and his brothers armed themselves, and, leaving the house, opened fire on the mob from the rear. The farmers returned the fire and Abe Balm fell mortally wounded. The farmers then retreated and were lost sight of in the darkness.

The brothers of the wounded man carried him into the house, where he lingered until morning and died. He made an ante-mortem statement, giving the names of several farmers whom he said he recognized through their masks.

The men named by the dying man are all leading citizens of the county, and their friends to the number of several hundred have given out that they will not allow them to be arrested without a fight.

BIG FLOODS IN WASHINGTON.

Heavy Rain and Melting Mountain Snow Do $1,000,000 Damage.

Floods have caused damage estimated at $1,000,000 in the Northwest. The Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Great Northern tracks are washed out, and traffic is almost suspended. The Shelton and Southwestern; Tacoma, Orting and Southwestern; Seattle and International; Everett and Monte Cristo, and other local roads have sustained severe damage by washouts and landslides. In more than a dozen western Washington valleys bridges, fences, and farm property have been swept away. Several persons have been drowned in the upper Gowlitz and Tilton River valleys, but particulars are not yet obtainable. Stock has been drowned in nearly all the valleys now inundated.

The cattle were driven to the highlands during the November floods, but no more high water was expected and they had been taken back to the bottom lands. The Chehalis, Newanakam, and Skagit rivers are higher than for ten years past. The town of Newaukum is floating, and between Chehalis and Centrolio, the Northern Pacific's main line is two feet under water. Fourteen inches of rain have fallen and the warm winds have melted the snow in the mountains very fast, causing the greatest winter floods ever known in Washington State.

WATER FAMINE IN KANSAS.

There Are Dozens of Towns Hauling Water Thirty Miles.

The water famine in Kansas has assumed a serious aspect. Dozens of towns are hauling water by rail for thirty miles. Emporia's water supply has been exhausted. The reservoirs have been drained. For the past two months a centrifugal has been used to pump water over the riffles, and the Neosho River has been drained for six miles above the water works dam. The last one of the pools were pumped dry, and only two feet of water is in the reservoir.

The Santa Fe and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads have been shut off, and no water can be had for the engines. There are only a few wells in the city, and every cistern has been drained. The livery stables have great trouble in securing water for the horses. The only visible supply of water is in the Cottonwood River, one mile south of town, and within a few days all water used will have to be carried from there.

DISMISSED FROM STANFORD.

Idle and Dissolute Students Turned Out of the University.

Wholesale dismissals have been made at Stanford University, California, for inferiority in college work, immorality, and vulgarity. Forty-one students have been dropped. Many of them are of the class known as bummers. They distinguished themselves by drinking, carousing, and parading in San Francisco when their football team defeated the State University team on Thanksgiving Day. They made themselves so offensive that their names were taken, and now they are paying the penalty.

These dismissals are in line with the policy recently announced by President Jordan, who declared that idle and dissolute students were a hindrance to good work by the industrious.

BURNED THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

The Doctor Said It Was the Only Way to Kill the Diphtheria Germs.

By order of the Board of Education the Ulysses district schoolhouse, south of Webster City, Iowa, was burned down in order to destroy diphtheria germs. Four scholars who had attended the school died from diphtheria.

Last year the building was thoroughly renovated, and the rabbits that had burrowed under it were driven out, but the little animals returned, and physicians who were employed to examine the place decided it would be impossible to destroy all the diphtheria germs by any other plan than burning the building.

Down Goes Savings Banks' Rates.

There is a growing disposition among the savings banks of New York to cut down the rate of interest from four to 3½ per cent. on deposits. Several have already made the reduction. It is reported that some concerted action on the subject will be taken in the spring.

An Astonishing Statement.

Ninety-seven of every hundred of the city's foundlings die in the Infants' Asylum because of carelessness, ignorance and inefficiency, says the New York County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

Cycling Notes.

Wisconsin wheelmen have a plan on foot to hold an encampment of cyclists near Milwaukee next summer.

At a meeting of the council of the National Cyclists' Union, held in London, England, it was decided to abolish road racing and road record attempts.

All the bicycle saddle manufacturers will make hard saddles this season, patterned after the jockey style that has become so popular with riders since the autumn of 1896.

A new kind of bicycle race is being run in Belgium. The competitors are taken to a place unknown to them, and they are then left to find their way to a fixed spot. The first man home is the winner.

Seventy-six, it is reported, is just now the popular gear with riders in Belgium.

Riding with toe-clips is vastly easier than without, and no rider who ever used toe-clips continuously for a week was afterward content to ride without them.

It is an odd sight that may be witnessed in the streets of Paris or any of the large cities of France, when priests in long flowing clerical robes ride along on ladies' wheels, their apparel not permitting the use of a diamond frame machine.

The use of toe-clips, even by lady riders, is steadily increasing. They make pedaling easier and the foot pressure more uniform and more constant; they keep the foot in place, prevent the slipping of pedals at critical times and save the rider many bad falls and perhaps serious accidents.

HELD UP IN KANSAS CITY.

Train Robbers Do a Turn Without Leaving Town.

ESCAPED WITH THEIR BOOTY.

They Empty an Express Safe, Jump Off at the City Line, and Make For Timber—The Messenger Yielded to Persuasive Revolvers, and the Robbers May Be $10,000 the Richer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special).—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad received its first introduction to the up-to-date train robbers Tuesday night when its Port Arthur express was robbed by two men.

While the express officials, as usual, declare that the robbers obtained little or nothing, it is declared on reliable authority that the bandits are at least $10,000 richer than they were a few hours ago.

The Port Arthur express left Kansas City at 6.40 p. m. on time. Before the train had proceeded half a mile Express Messenger E. N. Hyde was startled by the pressure of the cold muzzle of a six-shooter behind his ear. When he turned he was confronted by two men, one of whom had him covered with a revolver and commanded him to keep his mouth shut. The other opened the local safe, which was unlocked, and began stuffing the money packages and jewelry into his pockets.

The men worked quickly, and by the time the train reached the city limits they had taken everything in the car of any value they could find. They made no attempt to open the through safe, knowing that it would be useless. As the train slowed up at the Chicago and Alton crossing, near the city line, the men opened the door of the express car, jumped off, and disappeared in the darkness, going in the direction of the heavy brush along the Missouri River.

The robbery was reported to the police within a half hour after its occurrence and a special train was immediately made up and sent to the scene of the robbery with a number of detectives and police officials. The County Marshal has also sent out a number of deputies, and altogether about twenty-five armed men are beating through the brush between the Missouri River and the Pittsburg and Gulf track in search of the robbers.

The two nervy robbers boarded the blind end of the baggage car at the rear of the express car in the P. and G. yards, and as soon as the train left the yards they pried open the rear door of the express car with a jimmy. Messenger Hyde was fully armed, and the express officials say that if he had had any nerve he could easily have captured one of the men, as they evidently were not expert train robbers.

C. R. Teas, local agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, declares that the men obtained very little of any value. The messenger describes the men as being both young, with smooth faces. The train proceeded on its journey without any delay.

STARVE FOR KNOWLEDGE.

President Harper, of Chicago University, Makes Startling Statements.

President W. R. Harper, of the Chicago University, the establishment to which John D. Rockefeller has given something like $8,000,000, stood up in the Auditorium at the quarterly convocation and said that three students had died of starvation.

"Of the five deaths which have occurred in five years at the university three are directly traceable to starvation."

This was the startling statement. President Harper meant that the students' death were due to insufficient nutrition, that in turn being the result of the poor food supplied in the district surrounding the university. The startling statement was succeeded by a plea for money to endow a great university commons which should supply nutritious food to the students.

10,000 TONS OF WHEAT BURNED.

Fire in Stockton (Cal.) Warehouses Causes a Loss of $500,000.

Fire was discovered in Warehouse No. 5 of the Farmers' Union and Milling Company, Stockton, Cal., and before the department could respond the flames were beyond control. The fire spread to Warehouse No. 6, and it was soon seen that neither warehouse could be saved.

The lowest estimate of the amount of wheat destroyed is 10,000 tons. There was also considerable barley and rye. Much of the grain was the property of the company, but by far the larger portion was held in storage for farmers. The loss is placed at more than $500,000.

Sentenced For Eighty Years.

Julius Tunte was sentenced to eighty years in the penitentiary in Judge Baker's court, Chicago. While one jury was coming in with a conviction of Tunte, another was hurrying out to find a verdict against him. He was tried on four indictments for bigamy, and twenty-one indictments has been once voted against him. On the trial of the third indictment Tunte broke down on the stand and pleaded guilty. Under the Habitual Criminal act he received twenty years for each indictment, or eighty years in all.

Mrs. J. C. Ayer Dead.

A cablegram from Paris announces the death in that city of Mrs. J. C. Ayer, the wealthy American widow, who has for many years been a prominent figure in the American colony resident in the French capital. Mrs. Ayer was the widow of J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., who amassed an enormous fortune by the manufacture of medicines. He left many millions at his death, about fifteen years ago.

Mob Whips a Man to Death.

News of the whipping to death of Dave Hunter, colored, by a party of farmers at Clinton, N. C., has been received. The man had been a tenant on a farm in the neighborhood and had violated his contract by secretly moving off the place. He was caught by a party of men, tied and whipped, from the effects of which he died.

Hurry Order For 10,000 Rifles.

An order for 10,000 of the latest pattern of military rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition has been placed with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn. The order is to be shipped at the earliest possible moment. A report says that the order comes from the Russian Government.

Bill to Tax Bachelors $1 a Year.

A stroke at Virginia bachelors was made in the Legislature at Richmond when Delegate S. Turner introduced a bill providing that a tax of $1 a year be assessed against each unmarried male person over thirty years of age in the State. Mr. Turner is married.

Gold Found in Labrador.

Representatives of a Canadian and American company who visited Labrador for the purpose of erecting sawmills report that that country contains deposits of gold of great richness and is destined to become a great mining country.

Minor Mention.

There are 160 Protestants churches in Denver, Col.

Rome's catacomb of St. Calixtus is now lighted by electricity, and the system will soon be extended to all the catacombs.

A twenty-one-pound baby, lately born to a farmer's wife at La Hulpe, near Brussels, Belgium, holds the Belgian record for weight.

Mrs. Bruno Gausel, of Chicago, chopped up the sleigh in which Napoleon made his escape from Russia after the burning of Moscow in 1812.

Tristan d'Acuna's yearly mail has been despatched from St. Helena. It consists of ten letters, three newspapers, and two packages of books.

No fewer than 910 performances of Shakespearean plays were given in the theaters of Germany last year. Berlin alone had 196. The favorite seems to have been "Othello," which was given in the various cities 135 times.

Human heads formed a collection recently sold at public auction in London. There were twelve of them, from Ecuador, New Guinea, New Zealand, and other places. A "tattooed Maori head with a curious smell" brought seventeen guineas.

Senator Sewell has received a letter from Secretary Alger, informing him that the War Department has decided to name the new fort at Fina's Point, N. J., Fort Mott, in honor of Major-General Gershom Mott. The new fort is situated on the banks of the Delaware.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.

Miscreant Turned Loose a Rabbit With a Pan on His Tail.

A disgraceful scene was witnessed in the Basilica of the Sacre Cœur, the magnificent edifice which crowns the hill of Montmartre, Paris. While mass was being celebrated, somebody let loose a big rabbit to whose tail a saucepan had been attached. A beadle started in pursuit, but tripped and falling broke his arm. Several members of the congregation joined in the chase. The rabbit dashed up the altar steps and, becoming entangled in the vestments of the officiating priest, tripped him up, so that he fell headlong. Finally the animal was captured by a policeman who had been called in.

Gold Production in the South.

The product of the gold mines of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama is assayed in Charlotte. The Charlotte assay office reports the year's production of gold at $247,237. The silver bullion assayed amounted to only $1349.

Newsy Gleanings.

Berlin has 500 bicycle cabs.

Texas boasts a 3,260,000-acre ranch.

Five comets are due during the year 1898.

Harvard University is considering the introduction of a course of physical training for freshmen.

During 1897 more than 100,000,000 cigars were made in Tampa, Fla.

Reciprocity with the United States is the issue of the day in the West India Islands.

President McKinley granted executive clemency to ninety-eight criminals during the first ten months of his term.

In the German army twenty swords of honor are annually awarded to infantry officers for proficiency as marksmen.

The United States steamship Mohican will start from San Francisco with a crew of apprentices for a cruise around the world.

Cleveland retail butchers will organize to stop the selling of meat at retail by wholesale butchers. The retailers will boycott the wholesalers who keep up the practice.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Courts over the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory went into effect with little friction.

An order has been given that the Curfew law shall be read at least twice a week in every public school in Denver, Col., and that its provisions be strictly enforced hereafter.

The famine in India, to the alleviation of which the people of the United States contributed generously, it is announced officially from Calcutta, cost the enormous sum of $33,000,000.

The old fashioned way of coaling warships at Key West, Fla., is to be abandoned as so much coal was dropped overboard in the process that the water was materially shoaled. Besides, it cost $1.04 a ton to handle coal worth $3 a ton.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2⅝c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week.	
fluid milk, cans	20,920
Condensed milk, cans	137
Cream, cans	391

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras...₱	—	@	22
Firsts	20	@	21
Thirds to seconds	15	@	18
State—Thirds to firsts	—	@	—
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	19
Imitation Creamery	13½	@	18
Factory, fresh firsts	14½	@	15
Low grades	12	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	8½
Small	9	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	24
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Choice	—	@	23
Southern—Choice	21	@	22½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 35	@	1 37½
Medium, choice, 1897	1 17½	@	1 20
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 12½
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 55	@	1 60
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	—
Yellow eye, 1896	—	@	1 36
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 30
Green peas, bags	67½	@	70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Greening, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₱ basket	7	@	11
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	7 50
Jersey, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	6 25

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	18
1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	18
Good to prime	15½	@	17
Old odds	3	@	9

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	4½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 87½
Pigeons, ₱ pair	10	@	12½

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Spring chickens, Phila	9	@	12
Western, dry picked	—	@	8
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Long Island ducks	9	@	9½
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	7	@	9½
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	47½	@	55
Straw—Long rye	50	@	52½
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	8 00
Turnips, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	80
Celery, ₱ doz	8	@	30
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	6 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Kale, per bbl	50	@	75
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	8

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 80	@	5 15
Spring Patents	5 10	@	5 30
Wheat—No. 1 North N. Y	—	@	1 01⅝
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 00⅝
Corn—No. 2	35½	@	35½
Oats—No. 2 White	29	@	29½
Track mixed	28½	@	29½
Rye—Western	—	@	55
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28½
Lard—City steam	4.65c	@	4.75c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed